# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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## FIRST EDITION.

## THE CAPITAL.

### Acceptance of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R.

### COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF STOCK RAISING.

### The President Interviewed by a Correspondent.

### Commission to Select a Site for Public Buildings in Pittsburgh.

### ANOTHER RAILWAY COMPANY SEEKING AID.

**Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.**
WASHINGTON, March 13, 1873.

**Commission to Select a Site for Public Buildings in Pittsburgh.**

Secretary Boutwell to-day appointed the following named gentlemen as members of the commission to select a site for public buildings in Pittsburgh, Pa.: Messrs. Joseph Dilworth, Thomas Steele, Josiah King, David Reed, James P. Barr, Charles B. Seeley and William Phillips.

**Philadelphia Site Approved.**

Secretary Boutwell this morning approved the action of the Commissioners appointed to select a site for the Philadelphia Postoffice, fixing it at the corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets.

**A Railway Asking Aid.**

The Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company, of which Senator Pomeroy was President and reputed one-sixteenth owner, received Government bonds, a subsidy of sixteen hundred thousand dollars, a prior lien of the same amount, and a free gift of land estimated worth two million dollars, or about five million dollars altogether, upon the express condition that no further subsidy should be granted. The company constructed one hundred miles of road in 1867, and have been before Congress and the departments ever since demanding more aid. The whole subject was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday for investigation.

**Assessors to be Discharged.**

The largest number of dismissals ever made by the President at one time will be on the 20th of May next, when 1,600 Assessors and Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue will be discharged. The Bureau employs 245 clerks and messengers at headquarters.

**Election Investigations.**

The vote on the Caldwell case is not likely to be reached before Saturday.

The Clayton case will probably occupy two days, and executive business two more.

**Important to Stockholders.**

The return of annual circulars relating to the comparative numbers and prices of domestic animals which have been sent to the statistical division show an increase in horses, cattle and sheep, while the aggregate of swine is nearly equal to the total of last year. The advance is not heavy, but is important in sheep, amounting to about a million, or nearly 1 per cent., exclusive of the territories. The increase in horses is about 2 per cent., and nearly the same in cattle. A slight increase in mules is also apparent. The increase of horses is mostly confined to the New England States; in mules mostly to the Middle States, while the decrease in cows is confined almost entirely to the Southern States. The increase in which there is no change of the number of cows are Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky. The prices of farm stock are better sustained than the rates obtained for other products of the farm. The price of horses has advanced in nearly all sections of the country. Sheep are somewhat higher in certain sections, and a trifle lower in others. The price of milch cows has advanced in the South, but declined slightly in the North. Horses bring the average highest price in New Jersey, oxen in Maine, and that of mules is highest in the Southern States. A continued advance in the price of sheep is apparent throughout the country, while that of hogs has increased in New England.

**The Montana Indian War Claim.**

The Montana Indian War Claim has been received at the Treasury Department and placed on file. This is a claim of citizens of Montana territory for supplies, services, &c., furnished in suppressing Indian hostilities. The individual claims under it are quite numerous, occupying a large trunk for their receptacle. The Second Comptroller of the Treasury will be the first accounting officer to examine them and will commence the work right away.

**Acceptance of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad.**

The President yesterday accepted the road of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company from the 86.76 miles south of the southern boundary line of Kansas to Red River near Preston, Texas, a distance of 153.35 miles. This finishes the company's road through the Indian Territory. The company report abundance of cross-ties on every mile, sufficient for all demands. They use steel rails of English manufacture, connected with the well known "fish joint" and fastened on every tie with spikes. It is proposed to connect this road with the Texas Central road and thus open up a vast amount of trade with the west.

**Resuming Journalism.**

Mr. A. B. Johnson, who has just resigned the position of Chief Clerk of the Light House Board, Treasury Department, leaves here on Saturday to take charge of the *New Jersey Republican* of Hackensack, New Jersey.

**The Laws of Congress.**

The Secretary of State has a heavy pressure made upon his department by those directly interested in private bills, each one being clamorous to get his bill enacted immediately, and a certified copy issued so as to get their money at once. This pressure is also made by the same parties upon the Postmaster-General, and Secretary Fish has notified the department not to make any special requests of this character, as all bills of the last Congress will be enrolled and certified to as fast as possible.

**Rotation of Crops.**

An effort is being made by the Department of Agriculture to encourage a systematic course of farming. With a view to this end circulars are being sent to the farmers in the different States, requesting them to forward lists of what particular crops are sown in rotation—what fertilizers have been used in like manner. American farmers are far behind those of the old world from this defect, and it is hoped that the suggestions of the Bureau in this respect may have the attention they deserve.

**Western Plants and Vegetation.**

The Botanical Division of the Agricultural Department has received through the United States Geological Survey in charge of Prof. Hayden, a large collection of specimens of western plants and vegetation. Among these are several varieties, which had never been classified before. It may be of interest to state that nearly all the different specimens in this department have been furnished in a great measure for the last thirty years by United States exploring expeditions, with the exception of local specimens which were purchased by the Department.

**The School System to be Established in Japan.**

Minister Mori has kindly furnished the Commissioner of Education a translation of the late decree of the Mikado of Japan, establishing a school system in that empire. The decree comprises thirty-seven manuscript pages, and is truly a remarkable document, abounding, as in does, in the peculiar idioms of that very singular people, giving, as it does, the first attempts of the Japanese to establish a national system of education.

**The Tax Relief for the Chicago Sufferers.**

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will soon commence the collection of taxes on imports and other taxes, the collection of which was postponed on account of the sufferers from the Chicago fire. Congress, in passing its relief bill, provided that the time should not extend beyond the adjournment of the session of Congress just closed. An effort was made and a bill introduced in the House to give these delinquent tax payers further time, until next March, but it did not get through. The Commissioner, therefore, under the peculiar wording of the relief act, must collect the tax.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
WASHINGTON, March 13, 1873.

**The President Interviewed.**

In an interview with a New York *Herald* reporter yesterday, President Grant is reported saying that no changes are to take place in the Cabinet beyond that which Boutwell's resignation will occasion. Nevertheless, the financial policy will not be changed. He hopes to see the Republic of Spain well established, and thinks that by the end of the present year the independence of Cuba will be secured.

No trouble is anticipated with Hayti, and the President thinks that the Samana Bay scheme will result in the development of that country, so that our Government will ultimately annex it for something like ten or fifteen millions of dollars. The people of Utah, he says, must obey the laws. He is satisfied with the Louisiana policy. The Indian peace policy succeeds so well that he has the greatest faith in it. He will make a visit to St. Louis when the first opportunity of business will permit.

**Weather Probabilities.**

For the Middle and East Atlantic coasts, northwest winds, veering to southwest, with partly cloudy weather and rising temperature; for the lower lakes, southwest winds and cloudy weather.

**Legal Tender Notes Outstanding.**

The outstanding legal tender notes to-day amount to $367,909,450.

## FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1873.

**Excused from Committee Service.**

Mr. McCreery, at his own request, was excused from serving on the Committees of Public Buildings and Agriculture.

**Pay of Louisiana Senators.**

Mr. WEST offered a resolution to pay Messrs. Ray and McMillan, respectively applying for seats from Louisiana, the compensation for the unexpired term ending March 4th, 1873. Referred.

**The Reporters' Gallery.**

Mr. ANTHONY offered a resolution, which was referred, restricting from the reporters' gallery all those not entitled to seats there.

**Petitions Not to be Received.**

By a vote of twenty to thirty-one it was decided not to receive petitions, as the present was a session for executive purposes.

**Committee Continued.**

On motion of Mr. HOWE, the Committee to Audit and Control Contingent Expenses was ordered to be continued, and authorized to sit during the recess of the Senate.

**The Caldwell Case.**

The Senate resumed consideration of the Caldwell case.

Mr. ALCORN, a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, offered a resolution that Alexander Caldwell be expelled from his seat in the Senate. He said he introduced this resolution with the view of saving time, as the rules required it to be over a day; but in introducing it he did not abandon the report of the committee on the resolution now pending, which declared that Caldwell was not duly and legally elected to the seat he now occupies.

Mr. LOGAN said there was a desire on the part of some Senators to inflict a vital blow on the Senator before the argument is concluded. Had the Senate risen to so high a degree of purity that it was necessary to brand Caldwell as a scoundrel and a villain? No one would deny that his conduct here had been as proper as that of any other Senator.

Mr. LOGAN further examined the testimony, showing that as against Caldwell it was unworthy of belief. In response to Mr. Stewart, Mr. Logan said there was no testimony that Caldwell ever offered a dollar to any man to vote for him, except a hearsay statement, which was shown to be unworthy of belief. The charge of bribery was mere inference.

Mr. ALCORN asserted that the testimony against Caldwell was incontrovertible, and that the Senate was insulted by the sending here of a Senator chosen under such influences. He offered a resolution to the effect that the Senate has power under the Constitution to reject any Senator elect, provided it was shown to its satisfaction that the election is tainted with fraud, and asked that it lie over.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, the Committee on Revision of Laws was given leave to sit during the recess.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM contended that the means used by Caldwell were corrupt and against public policy, and should make his election void. The payment of money to Carney, which is admitted by Caldwell, was as much a wrong as if it had been directly used to bribe a voter. He (Buckingham) would vote for the resolution because of a sense of public duty. If the Senate should not condemn this arrangement, then public and honest would be stamped on every election, no matter how fraudulent the means to secure it, and thus would be stricken a blow at the honor and dignity of the American Senate, which would be robbed of the respect and confidence of the people.

The Senate, without further action on the subject, went into executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

## FOREIGN.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**Expedition to Explore Western Africa.**

LONDON, March 13.—German geographical societies propose to send an expedition to explore the Western part of Africa and supplement the discoveries of Dr. Livingstone. A considerable sum of money has been raised to meet the expense of the undertaking.

**The Resignation of the Ministry Accepted.**

Gladstone, in the House of Commons, and Granville in the House of Lords, this afternoon, announced that the ministers had tendered to the Queen their resignations, which Her Majesty had accepted. Both Houses adjourned until Monday.

Lord Granville stated that the Cabinet resigned because of the adverse vote on the Irish University bill, and asked for adjournment, which was agreed to.

Gladstone, on rising in the House of Commons to announce the resignation of the Government, was received with loud and prolonged cheering. When he had informed the House of the resignation and its acceptance by the Queen, he moved that the sitting be adjourned until Monday. He added that when that day arrived, should public interests require it, he would ask for further adjournment. The announcement was received in perfect silence.

Glipin gave notice that on the resumption of the sittings he would move the following: That the vote of Wednesday last on the Irish University bill was not and is not intended to be a declaration or an expression of want of confidence in the Government, and the House takes the earliest opportunity of expressing its confidence in the general policy of Her Majesty's Ministers.

Glipin's motion was received with cheers, and the House adjourned until Monday.

**Disraeli Summoned by the Queen.**

Disraeli to day received a summons from the Queen, and immediated proceeded to Buckingham Palace.

## FIRES.

**Indianapolis.**

INDIANAPOLIS, March 12.—About eleven o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the Woodburn & Sarven Wheel Company's building, on South Illinois street. The whole rear part of the building was soon enveloped in flames, and continued burning fiercely until about one o'clock this morning, when it was got under control. The loss is estimated at $100,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

At half-past twelve o'clock Chief Fire Engineer Daniel Glazier entered a window in the second story, and while in the act of giving orders to his men, a brick wall fell, burying him beneath the debris. He was extricated as speedily as possible, but only lived a few minutes.

**St. Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—The flouring mill of Bernard Smucker & Co., on Eighth street, between Cass avenue and Chamber street, was burned down at two o'clock this morning, the loss being from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars.

## BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Massachusetts House of Representatives rejected the woman's suffrage resolution by a vote of 153 to 53.

—An application for a writ of *supersedeas* in the case of Osborne, the murderer of Mrs. Matthews, of Yates City, Illinois, has been refused.

—The various Republican State associations have completed their arrangements for the grand National Union Ball, at the inauguration ball building in Washington on the 28th inst.

—A. J. Reynolds, Sheriff of Athens county, Ohio, is a defaulter to the extent of five or seven thousand dollars. The money is supposed to have been used in paying his election expenses.

—Ketdama, a Japanese law student in Washington, has been expected to Deacon's orders by the Baltimore Methodist Conference, and admitted to full connection. He will soon return to Japan.

—August Mayford, a miner in the Central shaft, near Scranton, Pa., committed suicide on Tuesday, by precipitating himself down a shaft four hundred feet deep. He was crushed into a shapeless mass.

—The steamship Niagara, which left New York on February 22, for Bermuda, is now one week overdue at that port. It has not been heard from, though no great apprehensions as to her safety exist.

—Robert M. Douglas, eldest son of the late Stephen A. Douglas, was on Thursday confirmed United States Marshal for the Eastern District of North Carolina. Douglas was, until recently, the private secretary of President Grant.

—Secretary Boutwell is reported as telling a correspondent that he was quite desirous of the President absolutely committing himself to Judge Richardson for the Secretaryship, in the event of his (Boutwell's) election as Senator.

—The Coroner's jury on the deaths caused the recent Hanover street fire in Boston declare the building to have been faulty and unsafe in construction, and that the passages for egress were entirely inadequate for the protection of life in case of fire.

—Col. Theodore Tyrer, a member of the firm of Root & Tyrer, druggists, of Buffalo, N. Y., has been arrested and committed to jail charged with forgeries to the amount of $30,000. Several leading banks have been victimized. Tyrer declares his innocence.

—It is believed that nothing now will prevent the sailing of the Guard on the 20th inst., from New York, with objects for the Vienna Exhibition. Ten thousand dollars have been paid by the United States Treasury, and the removal of the articles to the vessel is progressing.

—The Prince Edward's Island Legislature has been dissolved, and a new election will be held April 2d. The question to be submitted is the acceptance or rejection of a union proposed by the Dominion Government to the Prince Edward's Island delegates at Ottawa.

—A national bank, the extensive dry goods house of Lamb & Co., the *Journal* office, and ten or fifteen other buildings, constituting a large part of the business portion of Tuscola, Illinois, burned Tuesday night. The loss is estimated at over $100,000. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp.

—The Clergymen's Association of Williamsport, Pa., has published resolutions sympathizing with Father Stacks in his movement against the absolute power of American bishops, which they regard as involving all general citizens' interests, and hail it as the dawn of a new era which will liberalize the Catholic Church so as to place her within the limits of the evangelizing fraternity.

## THE IRON TRADE.

**The Figures for 1872—An Interesting Detail of the Production and Consumption—The Rolling Mills Erected—The Yield in the Different States.**

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says during the year 1872 the total

CONSUMPTION OF IRON

in this country was 4,654,618 tons, of which 1,254,618 tons were imported, and the balance was produced in the United States—2,400,000 tons of it being pig iron and 400,000 tons scrap iron. The aggregate pig iron production of all the furnaces of the country in 1872 is stated at 2,853,259 tons, of which 478,500 tons were charcoal iron, 1,197,010 tons anthracite iron, and the remainder, 712,509 tons, were made with raw bituminous coal and coke. These interesting figures are collated from the last report of the American Pig Iron Association, which also gives an estimate of the annual requirements of the country for various classes of iron. The lion's share is claimed by the railroads, there being 2,475,500 tons of railroad iron annually consumed. Miscellaneous castings require 600,000 tons; stoves, 250,000 tons; nails and tacks, 250,000 tons; nuts and bolts, 250,000 tons; architectural purposes, 150,000 tons; agricultural implements, 183,000 tons; gas and water pipe, 100,000 tons; shipbuilding, 40,000 tons, and sewing machines, 20,000. Few people will imagine that twenty thousand tons of iron are annually wrought into sewing machines, or that 33,000 tons are made into mowing and reaping machines. These various industries consume altogether 4,311,500 tons of iron, so that the supply is manifestly short.

THE PRODUCTION.

To meet the increasing demands of the market, the American producers last year built or began building 109 new blast furnaces, and they also project the construction of 39 new furnaces this year, the estimated increase in the supply of pig iron by these new furnaces being 327,000 tons. To work up the raw material, fifty new rolling mills are under way, whilst the puddling capacity of those in existence has been increased thirty per cent. Pennsylvania, as usual, stands at the head of this industry, her share of the new structures being seventy-nine furnaces and twenty rolling mills. Ohio is the State approaching as the nearest, her shade of the increase being thirty furnaces and twenty rolling mills. The others, chiefly small establishments, are scattered among the Western and Southern States, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Indiana, and Tennessee.

THE YIELD IN THE STATES.

Thus far the figures are accurate, but in classifying the iron production among the various States, it is difficult to apportion to each its proper amount. The total yield of the iron ore of the United States in 1872 is stated at 6,640,436 tons, but of that product in the Lake Superior region over a million tons were shipped eastward for reduction, the furnaces in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania getting the most of it. The greater part of the pig iron production was, as usual, in Pennsylvania 702,819 tons, Ohio coming next with 230,636 tons, and New York next with 159,164 tons. In Missouri there were 126,713 tons manufactured, Wisconsin 67,000 tons, New Jersey 63,413 tons, Michigan 63,195 tons, Maryland 41,500 tons, and Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee 26,000 tons. These figures, however, are stated to be only partial, on account of the great difficulty of getting returns from all the furnaces.

STEEL MANUFACTURE.

Auxiliary to the iron interest is the manufacture of Bessemer steel, which is growing into great importance, there being no less than fourteen new Bessemer works building and projected, the most of them in this State. There were 125,381 tons of Bessemer steel made during the year, of which 90,000 tons were steel rails. It is the rapid extension of the railroad system of the United States that causes the great demand upon the iron market of the country. The average increase is seven thousand miles of new railway a year, and this requires 700,000 tons of bars, or 1,050,000 tons of pig iron, whilst the amount required for repairs is 1,225,000 tons a year. This is exclusive of the railway demand for machinery, engines, cars, &c., and it is further stated that the consumption of iron by the railroads of the country for all purposes exceeds the entire production of all the American works. The iron industry of this country seems now to be based on a solid foundation, and its prosperity is to a large extent the prosperity of Pennsylvania, while the advantages of it go towards making up the prosperity of the whole country.

## STATE NEWS.

THE population of Sharpsville is placed at over two thousand.

A MAN recently sent to a Scranton doctor for some "medisun" for a "pane in the stummick."

THE amount of timber taken out in White township, Cambria county, this winter thus far will amount to about $2,500,000.

A BETHLEHEM little girl was burned to death one day recently. In the absence of her mother she approached too near the stove, and her clothes caught fire, with fatal effect.

JOHN BLATT, a blacksmith and farmer, residing near Berwville, Berks county, committed suicide on Friday last by hanging himself in his barn. He had been afflicted with melancholy for some time past. He was about sixty years of age.

On Friday morning last, whilst Mr. William Webb, of Hollidaysburg, was helping to load a car with blooms at Lloyd & Co.'s Warehouse, he fell to the ground, and after a groan or two, instantly expired. Mr. Webb was a hard working and industrious man, and leaves a large family.

On Saturday afternoon last a fire was discovered in Trinity Episcopal Church, Easton, and in spite of the efforts of the firemen and citizens, the building was entirely destroyed. The church was a beautiful edifice, nearly new, having been erected in 1869-70, at a cost of $52,000. The loss by the fire is estimated at $28,500, the insurance amounting to $5,000.

THE *Independent Phonix* says the report going the rounds of the press to the effect that the workmen of Messrs. Wood, Sons & Co., at Wheatland, had offered to work for a while for sustenance is incorrect. On the contrary, the works are now standing idle in consequence of a strike of the heaters. If the heaters had been willing, the works would have started again on Monday last.

MR. BEAR, residing in Schuylkill township, Chester county, has a little daughter some nine years old. One morning two or three weeks ago, as she was getting up, she felt something run over her face and into her ear. It remained there about a week, and being the cause of constant pain, Dr. N. A. Pennypacker was called in, who succeeded in extracting from her ear a large spider, dead of course.

THERE appears to be an epidemic among newspapers just now in Chester county. The Oxford *Leader* newspaper and job printing office was sold at public sale on Tuesday. The Downingtown *Journal* has ceased to exist, likewise the Temperance *Record* at Phoenixville, the Oxford *Leader* and the Kennett *Leader* will share the same fate next week. The Coroner of Pottsville on Monday held an inquest on the body of an infant which came to its death Saturday night or Sunday morning, under peculiar circumstances. Saturday night Mrs. Neil Burns retired with her infant as usual, having laying on her left arm her infant about nine weeks old. She fell asleep and woke about 5 o'clock, to discover that she was embracing her dead baby. Its little hands were clenched, and likewise its feet. Its face was turned out, and there was every appearance of a strong convulsion.

THE following is the substance of a statement made by Rev. James M. Shields pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Bridgewater, on the occasion of the 9th anniversary of his pastorate: Number of sermons preached, 1,604; number of calls made, 11,447; number of marriages solemnized, 134; number of deaths, 129; total of moneys contributed by the congregation, $24,000; communion seasons observed, 39; additions to the church more or less at each one, added on profession of their faith, 210; average per annum, 23½; added on certificate, 163; whole number added, 373; average per year, 41 4-9.

## THE RIVERS.

CAIRO, ILL., March 13.—Arrived—Richmond, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Colorado, Vicksburg, 1; J. W. Garrett, Cincinnati, 1; Carrie Konnig, St. Louis, for Grand Tower, St. Louis. Departed—C. B. Church, New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Colorado, St. Louis, 2; J. W. Garrett, New Orleans, 4; J. N. Kellogg, New Orleans; C. T. Kountz, New Orleans, 8; Grand Tower, Memphis, 8. River fell 1 foot. Weather clear and warm.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—Arrived—Mollie Ebert, Cincinnati; Glencoe, Cairo. Departed—Alaska, Mary Houston, and Louisville, Cincinnati. Weather clear and pleasant.

EVANSVILLE, March 13.—Clear and mild; mercury 32 to 54. River falling very slowly. Up—John Kilgore, 10:30 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, and Fayette, 9 A. M.; Rover and barges, 4 P. M. Down—Morning Star, 2 P. M.; Mary Ament, 3; Bowling Green, 6—generally well loaded. Business dull.

NASHVILLE, March 13.—River falling slowly; 6½ feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and moderate. Arrived—Ada Hellman, Evansville. Departed—John S. Bradford, upper Cumberland; Ada Hellman, Evansville.

LOUISVILLE, March 13.—River risen 8 inches; rising; 6 feet 8 inches in canal; 4 feet 8 inches in chute. Business brisk. Clear and pleasant. Arrived—Charmer, Camella and Henry Probasco, Cincinnati; Lookout and barges, Pomeroy; Brill, Pittsburgh; Coal City, New Orleans. Departed—Charmer, Evansville; Camella, Tennessee river; Henry Probasco, Memphis; Brill, Nashville; Coal City, Pittsburgh.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—Arrived—Atlantic, New Orleans; Belle of Shreveport, Shreveport; Alice, Ouachita river; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Belle Memphis, Memphis. Departed—Lucy Bertram, Keokuk; Ironsides, Ohio River; Clinton, Memphis; Ames and Mohawk, New Orleans, Poe, Red River; Cowan, Ohio River. River rising steadily. Clear and warm.

**Marine News.**

MOBILE, March 13.—The steamship Italia, from New York, has arrived.

## SECOND EDITION.

### Four O'Clock.

## HARRISBURG.

### The Appropriation Bill in Committee of the Whole.

### Pay of Members Fixed at Fifteen Hundred Dollars for the Session.

### AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

### The Bill for the Reduction of Taxation in the Senate.

### Governor Hartranft's Tenth Veto Message.

### PENAL SECTION OF COAL MINERS' BILL STRICKEN OUT BY SENATE.

**Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.**
HARRISBURG, March 13, 1873.

**Considering the Appropriation Bill.**

Immediately on the meeting of the House, this morning, Mr. Mitchell, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, called up the appropriation bill, and the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider it by sections, with Mr. Hancock, of Philadelphia, the only witty member of the House, in the chair. This gentleman furnishes all the spice in the way of humor attainable by the House, from the sayings or doings of its members, and when he takes the floor, or the chair in the Committee, it is an invariable sign of a reign of good humor and jollness. Nevertheless, Mr. Hancock is one of the most useful members of the House; he has a high character among his associates for integrity as a legislator, and as the one member of the Philadelphia delegation supposed to be independent of all ring control. He does pretty much as he pleases, and is a frequent thorn in the side of his colleagues and their schemes of jobbery.

In considering the appropriation bill in Committee, Mr. Strang, of Erie, moved to increase the salary of the Surveyor General from $2,500 to $3,000. He urged this because no man could live on the salary named in Harrisburg; but it appearing that the Surveyor General don't generally reside here, and that his constant presence is not essential to the conduct of the business of the office, the motion was rejected—ayes 19, nays 40.

The appropriation of $30,000 for the purpose of "aiding deserving soldiers' orphans who may be engaged in the common school" was voted to fit themselves for teachers at the State Normal Schools," and for "assisting orphans who need assistance after leaving school in learning trades" was objected to, and a motion made to reduce it to $20,000. After some little discussion the motion was rejected by a large majority of the Committee.

When the section was reached in regard to the pay of members, Mr. Dartt, of Bradford, moved to make the salary $1,000 instead of $1,500 as reported by the committee. This proposition received a ridiculously small support, only three or four members voting for it, and the section by which the members receive an increase of five hundred dollars went through with a hip, hurrah!

In regard to the payment of members of committees on contested elections, additional compensation, Mr. Dartt, of Bradford, moved to reduce the sum from five hundred to two hundred dollars. A somewhat warm debate ensued. Wolfe evidently having the unpopular side of the question. He is a rather egotistical youth, very fond of hearing his own voice, and, therefore, much given to speeches defining his individual position; which may tend to bore the House. Even with these unfortunate traits the assaults made on him for his move to cut down the extras to committees, were carried a little too far. The "Father of the House," the venerable Mr. Joseph, warmly supported the appropriation; said it should have been a thousand dollars to each committeeman serving on more than one committee, and it was an unprecedented thing this idea of cutting off the extras. The motion to reduce the sum of $500 named in the bill to $200 was rejected by a large majority.

The House then got along quite comfortably on the bill, barring the little flurry about the extras to committeemen until it reached the sections appropriating one hundred thousand dollars each to the University of Pennsylvania and the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, for general hospitals. The appropriation to the first named is conditional that the University shall raise $250,000 and the Jefferson College $100,000 before any part of the State appropriation becomes available. Mr. Brown, of Erie, moved to reduce the appropriation to the University to $50,000 and supported it in a strong speech, in which he paid his respects to the somewhat exorbitant demands on the Treasury made by the city of Philadelphia. Mr. Mann, of Elliott replied. The motion to reduce the appropriation was defeated by a large majority.

**Western University.**

Mr. McCormick offered an amendment appropriating $100,000 to the Western University of Pennsylvania, to be used in increasing the facilities of that institution, by establishing medical and law departments, conditional on the subscription by citizens of a like amount. Mr. McCandless supported the appropriation and Mr. Newmyer also urged it in forcible remarks, showing the claims of the institution on the State. The amendment was carried by a large majority in Committee of the Whole, but what its fate will be in the House is more doubtful.

**Homeopathic Hospital.**

Mr. Mitchell offered an amendment to the bill, appropriating $10,000 to the Homeopathic Hospital in Pittsburgh. He stated the appropriation was accidentally omitted from the bill, and had been recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means. The amendment was carried.

The House devoted three hours and a half to the consideration of the bill, and having gone through it, reported it back to the House with amendments.

**Governor Hartranft's Tenth Veto.**

Governor Hartranft has sent in his tenth veto message, returning an act allowing common carriers to sell goods remaining unclaimed and against which they have a lien. The grounds of the veto are that there is already a law giving authority for such sale, under certain restrictions, requiring proper notice to be given to the consignee before such sale. The present bill requires no such notice, but simply authorizes a publication in two papers. It does not say where the sale is to be made, no matter how remote from the place of such sale; and further, allows the company to remove the goods to any city, town, or borough in the State. The objections which might be urged against these powers are apparent. The bill affords no protection to owners of baggage or goods when they are lost through the negligence of the agents of the companies. The employes might in such cases purchase thousands of dollars' worth of goods for a mere trifle. The act of 1863 affords little enough protection to owners of lost goods or baggage, but the bill of this year takes from them what little protection they before enjoyed. For these reasons the bill is vetoed. And he will have the thanks of the traveling public, especially, for this exercise of the power.

**Allegheny County Appointments.**

The appointment by the Governor of Adam Weaver of the Southside as Flour Inspector, and David P. Lewis of Allegheny as Sealer of Weights and Measures, disposes of the Allegheny county appointments with the exception of Gas Inspector. The occupant of this office, R. H. Smith, Esq., was re-appointed by Governor Geary for another term of three years, early in January, but there being some doubts as to the legality of the appointment the Governor referred the subject to the Attorney General, and I understand that official has rendered a decision adverse to the validity of the appointment made by Governor Geary. Under the law, it appears the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny county, is required to appoint a commission of experts to examine all applicants for the position; the two of those who pass an examination must be certified to the Governor, and from the list returned he makes his selection. This was not complied with as to the appointment of Mr. Smith. Nor was his appointment in the nature of a continuance in the office, for a week elapsed between the expiration of his term and the issue of his commission under the new appointment. It is held if the examination by experts could be dispensed with in the case of a person holding the office, and an applicant for re-appointment, the section would be valueless, as an Inspector might thus hold office for twenty years by virtue of one examination. These reasons are of a technical character, and Governor Hartranft may not be disposed to disturb the appointment of Mr. Smith because of this fact.

**Reduction in Taxation.**

There was considerable discussion in the Senate this morning on the bill and amendments, proposing a reduction in taxation.

During the discussion this morning, Senator Wallace moved an amendment to the third section which repeals the tax on gross receipts, providing that any of such railroad, canal or transportation companies paying dividends, shall be required to reduce their tolls upon freights carried exclusively within the State in an amount equal to the reduction hereby made in their favor, and the said reduction of the tax on gross receipts) shall not take effect until such reduction (of tolls) shall be submitted to and approved by the Auditor General.

Immediate action was urged on the bill, but Senator Graham objected, and said because of the grave questions involved it should go to the Finance Committee for examination. He was in favor taking off the personal tax on horses and cattle, and there was a universal demand coming up from all parts of the State for the repeal of the tax on net earnings, which was a most unjust and oppressive tax; but as to the tax on gross earnings of railroads, his mind was not so clear. He conceded the faith of the State was pledged that this tax should be taken off when the war debt was extinguished. He wanted the bill referred to the Finance Committee, so that all doubts might be cleared up.

Mr. Strang thought the question might as well be disposed of in the Senate as to go to a committee. Still he would not press the bill if Senators wanted to investigate it.

General White opposed the portion of the bill proposing to take the tax off of gross earnings, but favored the repeal of the taxes on personal property and net earnings. The repeal of the tax on gross earnings, he argued, was not for the benefit of the people, but in the interest of corporations. The tax on gross receipts, he said, was paid by the corporations themselves, and it was the only tax that reached them directly, and could not be thrown back on the people.

Senator Rutan favored immediate action on the bill. The proposed reductions, he said, would take off about a million of dollars from the aggregate of taxes collected from the people. We had the authority of the State officials that the treasury could stand this reduction.

Senator Wallace said his record on the subject of railroads was sufficiently emphatic, and if he believed it was right to relieve them from an unjust tax he would vote to do it, no matter what popular prejudice might be kindled. He stated there was a general acquiescence in taking the tax off of personal property and net earnings, and then proceeded to trace the history of the tax on gross receipts, showing it was imposed as a war tax, and afterwards continued to relieve the people from all taxation on real estate. The tax on gross receipts was specifically pledged for the redemption of the war loan, and now that that loan was redeemed, simple justice, equity and plain honesty required that the transportation companies of the State should be relieved from the burthen. The Senator also argued in favor of keeping the money in the Treasury down to the lowest possible point consistent with the economical expenditures of the State Government and the gradual extinction of the State debt. A man with full pockets would discover many ways of spending money that would not occur to one with empty pockets, and the same rule held good in the administration of the financial affairs of the State.

After some further debate, the bill was referred to the Finance Committee with the understanding it should be reported back to the Senate to-morrow for action.

**The Miners' Coal Bill.**

The bill relating to the measurement of coal in the bituminous counties of the State, that attracted such a delegation of Pittsburghers to the State capital last week, came up in the Senate this morning, and was earnestly debated in Committee of the Whole. Senator Humphreys made a vigorous speech in support of the bill, and the justice of the demand by the miners that all coal mined by them should be classed as merchantable, and paid for as such, at the rates agreed on by the operators and miners. Senator Graham also favored the bill, as did Senators Rutan and Dill. It was opposed by Senators Cutler of Erie, McClure of Philadelphia, and Playford of Fayette. Mr. Cutler made a very warm speech, denunciatory of this species of legislation as an attempt to control wages. He also objected to it on the ground that it was the worst sort of special legislation.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, passed the bill up to the fourth section, which was voted down. This is the objectionable penal section, punishing swindlers and agents, who violate the law, with fine and imprisonment. Without disposing of the bill, the Senate adjourned, Mr. Playford having the floor in opposition.

**The Usury Question—A Probable Conflict.**

So far the vetoes submitted to the Legislature by Governor Hartranft seem to be taken in good part, and are generally acquiesced in as sound in argument and expedient on grounds of State policy; but there is evidently a storm brewing, growing out of the Governor's avowed determination to refuse his assent to any bank charters legalizing in the business operations of the banks a higher rate of interest than six per cent. Almost all of the numerous bank charters submitted this session have contained a proviso permitting them to loan money at such rate of interest as may be agreed on between the parties. Many of them have been modified to meet the views of the Executive, but in the case of others the exemption of particular banks from the restrictions of the usury laws is insisted on. Last Tuesday night the House debated for several hours a bill incorporating the Mortgage Guaranty and Trust Company of Philadelphia. This proposes the creation of a powerful, and in some respects remarkable corporation. Its capital stock is fixed at one million, with power to increase to two millions. The third section, in addition to giving it power to loan and borrow money at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, authorizes the corporation "to act as executors, administrators, guardians, trustees, receivers or in any other fiduciary capacity, and to buy and sell mortgages and ground rents," "to invest its funds in mortgages and other collateral securities," and "to have the power to guarantee the payment of the principal and interest of mortgages." "The company is also authorized to issue negotiable certificates of investment, based upon and secured by said mortgages." The powers given, it will be seen, are of the most sweeping character. The usury laws are repealed for the benefit of the corporation, it is authorized to receive deposits of all descriptions of trust funds, and use them for speculative purposes. As one of the speakers in opposition to the bill said, "it is a Credit Mobilier of the most extraordinary proportions."

The debate arose on the motion to strike out the third section, under which these powers are given, and brought up the question as to the policy of exempting corporations from the restrictions of the usury law and enforcing them as to individuals. This was one of the points particularly emphasized by Governor Hartranft in his vetoes of the Mifflinburg Bank and Woods' Run Trust Company. The motion to strike out the section was carried by ayes 45, nays 44; but the friends of the bill immediately secured a reconsideration and rejected the motion to strike out by 42 in favor to 41 against. The bill then went over for a third reading.

If it goes to the Governor in its present shape, I do not see how he can avoid vetoeing it on the principles laid down in his message in the Woods Run Trust Company. If the latter bill was vetoed solely on account of the latter powers, particularly in regard to the acceptance of trust funds. One is a very trifling measure, but the other is a bold and magnificent scheme of speculation. I do not see how the Governor can consent that it shall loan and borrow money at such rates as may be agreed on, and refuse the same rights to smaller corporations.

It is a noteworthy fact that many members vote to give these corporations power to charge and collect a higher rate of interest than the legal six per cent. who voted against the total repeal of the usury laws. This is an inconsistency difficult to explain on any sensible or honest hypothesis. During the debate Speaker Elliott spoke with great vehemence of the disposition of the country members to cripple bank-ing operations in such a great financial center as Philadelphia. He was quickly brought to his narrow-bones by the production of the record, which showed that out of the eighteen Philadelphia members, only two voted to repeal the usury laws. Of course they all voted to repeal it so far as regarded this "Mortgage Guarantee Trust Company." That's a way they have in the city corporations, what is denied to the people. It pays.

ARCTIC.

## Legislative Proceedings.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR PITTSBURGH INSTITUTIONS.

### Repealing Certain Taxes on Corporations.

### THE UNION BRIDGE BILL SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

**Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.**
HARRISBURG, March 13, 1873.

**SENATE.**

**Bills Introduced.**

By Mr. WARFEL: An act relating to the purchase and sale of real estate by building and loan associations.

By Mr. DAVIS (Philadelphia): To authorize the Auditor General to appoint an Inspector of Loan and Building Associations.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS: A supplement to the Allegheny fee bill.

By Mr. MCCLURE: To allow a charge of interest not exceeding ten per cent.

**Repealing Certain

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FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1873.


BONDS at Frankfort 90¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 41½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¼.

THE election in New Hampshire, not resulting in a choice for Governor, the election goes to the Legislature, where the Republicans have a majority.

CONSIDERABLE conjecture seems to exist relative to Mr. Boutwell's successor as Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Morgan, of New York, and Assistant Secretary Richardson, are mentioned, with the probabilities in favor of the latter.

THE Johnstown *Tribune* is out in favor of Hon. Samuel Henry, as the Republican candidate for State Treasurer. Mr. Henry is at present the Representative from Cambria county in the State Legislature. The *Tribune* vouches for his honesty, his capacity and his popularity—three excellent attributes in a candidate, certainly.

THE first number of the *Quadral*, a bimonthly, published by Bakewell & Co., this city, contains the following extract from Craig's "History of Pittsburgh:"

"In the year of 1786, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless, both mechanics, [members?] of the Society of Friends, who had been raised near the paper mill, on the Brandywine, erected and put in operation the 'Redstone paper mill,' near Brownsville. This was the first manufactory of the kind west of the mountains. The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE was immediately published on paper from this mill, and was no longer subject to the uncertainty of supplies from east of the mountains."

AT LAST, we are glad to see, the Legislature is taking up the question of reducing taxation, Senator Strang, having brought forward several amendments to Wallace's bill reducing taxation, which partially cover the ground, so far as industrial interests are concerned. Now is the time, therefore, for those interested to look after the subject, and see that their wishes are realized. Aside from the benefits conferred on several interests by the reductions proposed, we shall get rid of the surplus in the State treasury, which is such a source of trouble.

WE commend to the attention of our manufacturers and others, in the interest of a home exhibition of our productions, once a year, the experience of Newark, N. J. That city entered into the project under the lead of her merchants and manufacturers, raised the necessary stock, thoroughly advertised the city, and completed the affair successfully. As a result, the committee, after returning to the stockholders every dollar of their investment, were possessed of a sufficient surplus to make a handsome present to the several charities of the city. Yet Newark is not so well located for such an exhibition as is Pittsburgh.

WE notice that some of the Eastern papers are publishing elaborate comments on the character of our winters. Our judgment of the past winter is that it bears a very bad character. For long-continued, intense cold, with driving storms of snow, and generally disagreeable weather, its like has not been experienced for a long time in this latitude. Its memory will produce a chill, even when the warm days of summer have returned. We bid it farewell with gladness, and hope that even March and April will dispense with their chilly, blustering winds in pity for us poor creatures, who have endured the cold when the thermometer has marked its intensity at several degrees below zero.

MR. PURVIANCE, of this county, offered a resolution in the Constitutional Convention which may prove of great value, if adopted. It instructs the Committee on Railroads to inquire into the expediency of providing for the election of a Board of Railroad Inspectors by the people once in three years. This Board is to consist of five persons, and are to examine and report on any insufficient construction of railroads within the State, and to provide a remedy therefor. Nothing can be more important, in view of the large number of people who comprise the traveling public, than perfect safety on railroads, so far as this can be secured by human prescience and care. If the right persons are selected, this Board will prove of great value to the Commonwealth.

OUR readers will have noticed, in our report of the Constitutional Convention, yesterday, that that body is aware of the movement known to be on foot, to thwart its action by defeating the new Constitution, when it comes before the people, and is preparing to take measures to secure an honest election. The danger is, that the honest vote of the State will be overslaughed by the fraudulent. To prevent this, a special election is proposed, which, in the large cities is to be taken entirely out of the hands of the usual election officers, and stringent arrangements made to secure an honest vote. Precautions are also taken against repeating. If the Convention gives us a Constitution that fairly meets the requirements of the times, we believe it will be adopted by the popular vote. Yet there should be no blinking the fact that it is likely to be desperately fought by the professional politicians. It is wise, therefore, to permit the people as fair an expression as it is possible to obtain in these corrupt times.

THE vigorous way in which Governor Hartranft is going through questionable bills, so readily passed by the Legislature, cannot fail to occasion as much delight to the people as consternation to those directly interested. The Legislature started out this year, after its old style, with a promise of rigid care in prohibiting improper legislation, which is promptly followed by a perfect flood of the very legislation regarded as particulary objectionable. But suddenly the Governor injects a veto into the mass of special enactments, with the assurance that several more vetoes will follow, unless certain objectionable elements are weeded out of charters and the like. The effect has been amusing. Various little measures are undergoing rigid investigation, to see if there is not some way of circumventing the vigilance of the Governor, and by ambiguous language, get what they want. So far, the prospect is rather discouraging. We hope the Governor will keep up his vigilance and independence,—it will prove a wonderful blessing to the people.

THE election of George S. Boutwell, to represent the State of Masachusetts in the United States Senate, serves to keep up the list of pure and able men who have given so much *eclat* to that State in years gone by. Massachusetts long since adopted a method of Senatorial representation which so long ruled at the south, and which has been the means of giving great influence to the State following it. This is, to select the purest and ablest men they have, and keep them in the United States Senate for a long term of years. By this means the State gets the benefit of their increasing experience and influence, while they have a strong inducement to keep themselves free from corruption and to devote their best powers to their duties, in the probability of retaining their honors so long as good behavior continues. Senator Sumner and Vice President Wilson have long been colleagues,—and their influence has been very potent. Mr. Boutwell is a worthy successor of Wilson. He has had experience in the House of Representatives, and wielded a powerful influence there. His career as Secretary of the Treasury has been highly honorable, and there is every reason for believing that his Senatorial career will be equally honorable with that which has already been developed.

### THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

One of the outcroppings of the Credit Mobilier scandal is a disposition, observable among metropolitan as well as country journals, to decry the Union Pacific Railroad. This is not very wise, or remarkably grateful. After all is said that can be, of the operations of Durant and Ames, the fact still remains that these gentlemen and their coadjutors labored with wonderful energy, and financiered with remarkable tact and skill, in carrying forward this great enterprise. We are apt, at times, to forget that when the road was under construction it was looked upon with suspicion, and regarded, at times, with absolute dread by business men. It was long regarded as certain to prove a failure, and the fear was that it would involve much capital and several business houses in its downfall. It is a great road, and while it undoubtedly cost more than it should have done, it will ultimately pay its way out, if rightly managed.

Aside from its immediate commercial importance, as representing a vast amount of wealth, and linking the Atlantic slopes with those of the Pacific, it has a great value to the Government and nation, in the influence it enables us to exert upon the commerce of the world. The traffic of China and Japan, which formerly came to this country by way of Europe, now goes to Europe by way of America. No one can yet estimate the possible influence that will be exerted by this road, in connection with such others as may yet be built, in bringing to this country the exchanges of the world. Very many believe that the conditions are already known and need only to be utilized, which will establish here, the world's exchange. So that in place of gold being exported, and exchanges made up in Europe, it will be imported, and the exchanges of the world determined here. If this mighty commercial revolution should ever take place, one of the first steps toward it, it will be remembered, was the building of the Pacific Railroad. Hence while members of Congress may be severely judged for their wrongs, the road and many of its promoters are only deserving of unsparing praise.

### GLADSTONE'S RESIGNATION.

Reports from England render it entirely probable that Gladstone will retire from the Premiership, although the position is beset with so much difficulty that Disraeli is not particularly anxious to enter upon power with things as they now are. He probably would prefer to wait and defeat his adversary at a time when he could combine the elements more favorably toward his own permanency, should he accept the control of the Government. His ablest supporters are away, and he has not the material at hand to form as strong a Cabinet as he might desire. More than this, the Gladstone party havea majority in Parliament, despite the recent defeat, and are desirous of giving the Premier a vote of confidence, and keep him where he is. It is quite evident, as we remarked yesterday, that generally the defeat is not accepted as involving a lack of confidence in the ministry, but is simply exceptional, and many who voted to defeat the University bill, did it from direct prejudice, and not as a rebuke to Gladstone. There is in this fact the possible basis for an arrangement of the existing difficulty.

Against it, however, are two other very important and significant circumstances. One is, Gladstone's desire to retire from politics; and the other, the Queen's very evident partiality for Disraeli. The old minister, however, is entirely too shrewd not to know that his time has not yet come. Could Parliament be dissolved, and a new election had, whereby a majority for his party could be secured, there is no doubt but that Disraeli would desire the honors and particularly the emoluments of the Premiership. But these contingencies are involved in great doubt. Should Gladstone, however, yield to his desire for the quietude of private life, the way would be smoother, as there is no one else in the English Parliament that Disraeli would greatly fear. Should Gladstone be persuaded to remain at the head of his party, with the majority he now has, it would be quite certain that Disraeli would be driven from power in a short time. These are the elements that are immediately at work, and which will determine the action of both parties finally. There can be little doubt that Parliament and the country would prefer that Gladstone should remain in power, at least for the present.

The contest, which ended in Gladstone's defeat, was one of unusual animation, when we consider the nature of the question over which the struggle occurred. It was not, in any broad sense, a Government question,—that is, one which affected the fundamental principles of Government. It simply referred to education in Ireland, the project being to liberalize educational institutions of that country, so as to meet the views of the various denominations. It was really a visionary measure, and was denounced by Catholic and Protestant alike. Cardinal Cullen made a very special onslaught upon it, a few day before the vote. Yet it was a question which excited a large amount of prejudice, which it was not difficult to combine in a vote. Extraordinary measures were employed to get members in. One, it is said, was brought over from Paris in a special steamer. So the vote was large, and, under the impulse of prejudice, the majority went against the Government. The wonder is that the majority was not larger. That it was not, was rather a compliment than a censure, rightly considered. But Gladstone is impulsive, and this was the last of a series of pet measures. As a consequence, he moved an adjournment, which, of course, brought up the question of resignation, and placed him in a very embarrassing position.

We really hope that he may be persuaded to stay in power. The elevation of Disraeli, at this particular juncture, might be attended with unpleasant results in this country. He is politically in the minority, and would be compelled to develop some popular measure, in order to gain adherents, and stay in power. One of the most difficult things Gladstone has had to do of late, was to repress the disposition to attempt to back out of the Alabama settlement. There is undoubtedly a strong sentiment in England adverse to the payment to this country of the Geneva award. Should this, for example, be taken up by Disraeli, and an election ordered, in which the canvass would be filled with appeals to the cupidity and prejudice of the people, he would probably carry the country on the popular vote. Out of this, complications with this country would necessarily grow. If Gladstone remained in power, these need not come up. Hence our interest in the question.

### One Congressman's Back Pay Renounced.

Hon. William R. Roberts, from the Fifth Congressional District, New York, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, which fully explains itself:

NEW YORK, March 11, 1873.

DEAR SIR: I have this day instructed the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives to pay into the Treasury of the United States the amount of my back pay as a member of the Forty-second Congress. Having voted against the bill for the increase of pay, chiefly in consequence of this particular feature I would not feel justified in accepting money, the granting of which I opposed with my vote.

I will further say that I was undecided whether to distribute the amount among the charities of my Congressional district or turn it over to the Treasury of the United States; but, on consideration, I deem the course I have taken the proper one under the circumstances.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, WILLIAM R. ROBERTS,

### VARIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

AN actress at Denver, Col., was lately called before the curtain and shot in the hip.

FOUR Indian squaws attend church in Dennysville, Me., and grunt loudly when the sermon ends.

THE ridiculous question is asked, "Why don't Congress raise the salaries of the Treasury girls, too?" As if girls had rights in the premises.

A BOY has won the reward and medal offered by the Nebraska State Board of Horticulture for tree-planting. He set out 980 trees on the day appointed.

A SPIDER recently chose as his place of sepulture the ear of a little Chester county girl. A doctor fished his dead body out, much to the delight of the little girl.

POSTAL cards have been received with great favor in France; 2,931,600 at two cents and 4,481,100 at three cents were sold in ten days, and the circulation of letters has not diminished.

A LANCASTER COUNTY man recently held a plug of tobacco on a log, while a friend cut a piece with a hatchet. He says now he didn't tell the friend to take three of his fingers with the tobacco.

A QUARTER of a section of the public lands, or one-fourth of one square mile, contains one hundred and sixty acres, and may be represented by a square figure measuring 2,640 feet on each of the four sides.

LOUIS WAGNER, the murderer of the two women at the Isle of Shoals, puts in an alibi. He claims to have drank two glasses of lager beer, which made him so drunk that he lay near a pump all the night of the murder.

THE San Francisco *Morning Bulletin*, in an article on "Rebellion in the Kitchen," says that Bridget's substitute, John, "is every day getting more whimsical and capricious. For one good Chinese servant there are ten bad ones."

A CUMBERLAND county rooster is distinguishing himself and winning a reputation for eccentricity, by sitting on and hatching eggs. He has led forth from the shell forty-two chickens, and is now spreading himself on a number of duck eggs.

AN Ohio man attached a medal to an eagle's neck and set him at liberty with much ceremony on Washington's birthday. Two days later the proud bird made a descent on a farmer's sheep-pen, and his brief career was ignominiously brought to a close by a charge of buck-shot.

HERE is a good joke, an excellent joke, a most enjoyable joke. Three Albany men cut one of the hind legs from a Newfoundland dog that had been killed, dressed it in neat style, and sent it to a friend. He had it cooked, and ate it, thinking it was mutton. Now, if some one would give those three fellows a nice little mess of arsenic, they would be appropriately appreciated.

IMPRISONMENT for debt is by no means so generally abolished as people suppose. The Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* mentions that ten or twelve debtors have been lodged in the jail of that city during the past Winter; and three are confined there now. Considering what a fuss was made some years ago about the injustice of this method of collecting debts, it is not encouraging to consider that the world is going on very much in the old way.

Two other French trials are announced which will, no doubt, excite a good deal of interest. At Paris four women and two men are to be tried on the charge of maintaining an establishment in the Rue de Suresnes for the systematic corruption of young girls from the departments and abroad; and M'me Miller has announced her intention of suing Captain Garein for 150,000 francs for the wrongful execution of her husband during the Commune.

THE result of the census of Canada, taken in 1871, has just been published in official form. From that we learn that the total population of the Dominion, which consists of four provinces—Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia—is 3,485,761, against 3,090,561 in 1861, an increase of 400,000 in ten years. Ontario increased from 1,396,091 in 1861 to 1,620,851 in 1871, Quebec from 1,111,566 to 1,191,516; New Brunswick from 552,047 to 285,594, and Nova Scotia from 330,857 to 387,800.

THE magnitude of the Illinois railroad system can be understood when it is considered that now only seven counties, Jasper, Crawford, Calhoun, Hardin, Pope, Massac, and Franklin, out of the 102 counties in the State, are not touched by railroads. Even in the seven counties mentioned, railroads are already projected, so that it will be but a short time until every county in the State will be reached by rail, aggregating a total of between 7,000 and 8,000 miles of road.

THE doctor who watched by the death-bed of William A. Robinson, a destitute printer of Leavenworth, Kansas, a few days ago, participated in a very sad and startling combination of the mysteries of death and life. He was a double watcher—for death and birth. Robinson quitted his case for fever, and lay dead in the bed. His wife lay there with him, and two of the three children, and also another that first looked upon the world almost at the instant the father closed his eyes upon it. It is difficult to imagine a sadder picture than this.

VERY curious story is this: At Matthew's Court House in Virginia, a Mrs. Silla Summers was dying. A few neighbors were sitting in a lower chamber, where Mr. Summers was confined to his bed with rheumatism. Suddenly he asked them to look in the fire and tell him if they saw anything remarkable. They looked, and all at once uttered an exclamation of astonishment, for on the face of a charred log was plainly traced, in fiery letters, the name of Silla. The letters began gradually to fade out, and just then a burst of grief was heard from the upper chamber. As the last letters disappeared, the lady expired. We tell the story as we find it, and a very odd story it is.

A VERY extraordinary incident is reported from Orel, a fertile grain producing province of Russia. A lady was stopped on the road near a village by a man in a sleigh, who demanded her money. Greatly alarmed she proceeded to comply with his requirement, when, in doing so, a tenrouble note blew away. The man rushed after it, when the lady, with great presence of mind, jumped into the sleigh, lashed the horse and was soon at her own door. Information was at once given to the police, who on searching the sleigh—a very handsome one—found a purse containing six thousand rubies. Notice has been given, but no claim for either sleigh or purse has been made; probably both had been stolen.

THE present British House of Lords consists of 479 peers. There are six new names upon the roll: Viscount Ossington (the late Speaker of the House of Commons), Lord Napier (who has recently been created Baron Ettrick), Lord Hammer, Lord Selborne (recently Sir Roundell Palmer), the Marquis of Queensbury, and the Earl of Wicklow—the two latter being now representative peers from Scotland and Ireland respectively. There is also a new Duke of Beford, a new Earl of Lonsdale, a new Earl of Clancardie, a new Earl of Moray, a new Earl of Carysforts, and several new barons, these all being the heirs of peers recently deceased. The peerage of Lord Dalling and Bulwer is extinct, and that of Lord Dudley is in abeyance.

### PERSONAL.

PRINCE NAPOLEON and the Princess Clotilde are residing in the royal palace in Milan.

ANTI-JESUIT addresses by Pere Hyacinthe are circulating largely throughout France.

MISS HANNAH JANE DUKE, a 500 pound girl, has recovered $400 from a circus company in Fayette, Ky., for breach of contract.

WILLIAM SHIPMAN, though aged ninety-six, is a laborer for the Butterly Iron Company, in Derbyshire, England. He never drank and never smoked.

STATE SENATOR FRANKEE, of Texas, died recently of injuries received at the hands of highwaymen, who assaulted and robbed him within a few yards of the steps of the Capitol, at Austin.

THE Beardsley family live at Fletcher, Vermont. A crippled boy of 86 cuts all the wood and does the "chores," while a widow of 83 and two unmarried girls of 75 and 79 divide the culinary department.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* has been interviewing Mr. Andy Johnson, and has come to the conclusion that that gentleman would like to be once more in the United States Senate.

MILTON HARRINGTON, of Falmouth, Ky., last week swallowed ten pounds of oysters in less than a quarter of an hour, for which gluttonous performance the local press very properly thinks he ought to be oysteraised from decent society.

MRS. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN sailed for Europe Saturday, to join her children, who are in Germany. The Commissioners of Charities and Corrections are generally condemned for not permitting her an interview with her husband in his cell at the Tombs, previous to her departure.

THE Rev. Father Hugh Maguire, pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Gowanus, New Jersey, died in October. His estate, valued at $75,000, he willed to his nephew, Hugh Maguire. The will was made in May, 1868. Owen McAvaney, Ann McQuillen, Hugh Leonard, Patrick Leonard, and Peter Leonard contest the will, on the ground that it is not the last will and testament of Hugh Maguire, that it was not executed according to law, and that it has been annulled by said Hugh Maguire.

PAUL MORPHY, the great chess-player, has lost nothing of his former skill, but a morbid aversion to notoriety and attracting attention prevents his making any exhibition of it. He is a failure as a lawyer, and refuses to make money by the only great talent that he possesses, and so lives in poverty.

ON the 15th of December there were on the English army rolls two Field Marshals and 752 general officers. One Field Marshal and two general officers entered the service during the last century; Field Marshal Sir Wm. Gomm in 1794; Lieut. Gen. Lewis Alexander in 1795, and Gen. Sir John Foster Fitzgerald in 1793, 80 years ago.

HERR NIEMANN, the great German tenor, has sued for a divorce against his second wife, whom he married after a divorce from his first. The *Musical Standard* says: "What is most wonderful, however, in this is that the gallant artist will re-marry the latter, having found out the truth, it seems, of the old adage, 'that one may go further and fare worse.'" Herr Niemann may find that sort of gallantry agreeable to keep up.

### BISMARCK AND THE POPE.

**Remarkable Article on the Pontifical Position of Rome.**

A Berlin correspondent of the New York *Herald* says Prince Bismarck outlined the main points of his speech to the Prussian people by the publication of a remarkable article on the subject of the Pontifical position of Rome, in his press organ, the *National Zeitung*, of Berlin. The production goes on to say:

"If curse and ban possessed an immediate magical agency—if the conjurer of the Vatican could let fly the little stone that would smash the Colossus—the oppressed Church would change itself into a triumphal one, and that in the proximate future. Never have more objurgations fallen from the lips of any Pope than from those of Pius IX. There is no State with which he has not fallen out. He has solemnly cursed the fundamental laws of Germany, of Austria, of Italy; he has commenced open war with Switzerland; he conspires against the constitution at present obtaining in France; his anathema has fallen upon Spanish arrangements; several years have elapsed since he expelled the Russian Envoy with violence from his Court; such matters, even in Papal history, are not by way of being rarities—at least during the last three centuries. The understanding must accommodate itself to many incomprehensible things; but hitherto, when the Church's need has risen to its maximum point through the vagaries of a Pope, help has always been hard at hand. The savior Death has appeared and has bundled off the old conjuror, and, inspired by the Holy Ghost, the Conclave has raised to the Apostle-Prince a man of diametrically opposite principles. * * * Do not these words exactly fit the present condition of the world? Not the temporality, but the Church itself has fallen, through a syllabus and dogma of infallibility, into a far worse and more dangerous position than under the Pontificate of the Thirteenth Clement. It was, considering the psyenic temper (*Geistesstimmung*) of the age, the most fatal of all the Roman stupidities to insist upon the proclamation of the two theories. It was a matter of absolute indifference to what the Church thought about them; we, who do not belong to her, were insulted by the impertinence with which an old and, according to our notions, ignorant man, dared publicly and solemnly, in the paragraphs of his syllabus, to curse that which he esteemed holy, and to assume to himself, in the paragraph of his fantastical dogma, a lordship over us. Wordiness, culture, the State itself, were challenged with an intrepidity only equalled by the blindness of the ring-leader; but we evoked the calamity. When the opponent of infallibility, those eighty-four men who had in all preliminary meetings declared themselves against the proclamation of the dogma, quitted Rome before the decisive vote of the Council, abandoning their flag in the most cowardly manner, the bark of Christ sprang an irreparable leak, and it was plainly manifest that those who sat in it were no martyrs, but hirelings; then society, half incredulous, saw with astonishment and horror that in the General Council of Catholic Christendom there was not one conscientious man to stand up and say, "Here I stand; I can do no other; God help me further. Amen!" This fact condemned the Catholic hierarchy. The infallible Pope Pius IX. was, in 1849, the ideal of the Italian liberals who in to-day's decrees. We ask particular attension to our stock of Black Alpacas of our own importation. Best quality, weight and lustre for the price ever offered. Pieces from 20 cents to $1.

A. W. Erwin & Co.'s,
172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.
d&s

## SPRING, 1873.

New Prints,
New Ginghams,
New Bleach Goods,
New Brown Goods,
New Pants Stuff,
New Shirting Checks.
FULL STOCK

Dry Goods and Notions,

Arbuthnot,

Shannon & Co.,

1873 and 1874 Federal St., Allegheny.

SPRING OPENING.

Thursday, March 6.

BY

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79

MARKET STREET.

FRENCH PATTERN

Hats and Bonnets,

FRENCH FLOWERS,

JET, STRAW

AND

Fancy Ornaments,

PLUMES,

FEATHERS, TIPS,

AND AIGARETTES,

RIBBONS, SILKS,

Turquoise, Velvets, Crapes,

SILK LACES, NETTS,

And a General Assortment of

Millinery and Straw Goods

To which the attention of Milliners is invited.

WHOLESALE ONLY

LARGE ARRIVALS OF

New Spring Goods,

AT

HORNE & CO.'S

PENN AVENUE STORES.

New Fringes and Gimps, Thread Guipure and Yak Laces,
Elegant Novelties in Plain and Tassel, Jet and Silk Ornaments,
Dress Buttons and Loops,
Lace Berthas, &c., &c.
Real Whitby and Cut Jet Jewelry,
Jet and Shell High Back Combs,
Jet Ornaments and Beads,
Black and Gilt, Pearl, Ivory and Russia Leather Pans,
Ladies' Morocco and Russia Leather Satchels and Portmonnaies,
New Shades Gros Grain and Taffeta Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons,
Fine Watered, Gros Grain Taffetta and Plaid Sash Ribbons,
New Novelties in Crepe De Chene, Silk and Swiss Lace Collarettes, Fichus and Bows,
Illusion and Blond Bows,
Plaiting and Neck Rechings, new styles,
Plain and Striped Nainsooks,
Victoria Lena Striped Lawns,
White Piques,
Striped and Fancy Linen Lawns,
A choice lot of French Embroidered and Applique Bands,
New Hamburg Embroideries, every day.
Spanish and Brussels Net Veils,
Real Thread, Brussels, Silk, Spanish and Chenille Spot Net,
We will open this week a full line of "Golden Wheel" as well as other popular makes of

Black Dress Silks,

All of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Do not fail to see our assortment of Ladies' Spring Styles Cloaks, Dolmans, Talmas, Sacques and Polonaise House Sacques and Jackets. Also, Misses Sacques and Capes now on sale at our

RETAIL STORES

197 AND 199

PENN AVE.

HENRY McCALLUM,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

CARPETS!

EVERY GRADE

BODY BRUSSELS

$1.75 PER YARD.

[Written for the Pittsburgh Gazette]

### THE TEACHER'S MISSION.

BY G. D. HUNT.

The Teacher's rich and truly great—
His cultured mind a rich estate;
Though worldly wealth he ne'er possess,
Or penury upon him press;—
No greater man the nation holds
Than him, the youthful mind who molds,
Who rules his country, and rules well,
When wicked men in arms rebel,
And draw the sword to overthrow
The government that did bestow
Their liberties; or lay in waste
The land with war and carnage great;
Who then disarms the traitorous foe,
And thus averts his nation's woe!
The man for *this*, the Teacher trains,
But he a poor reward obtains.
The teacher's work in self unseen,—
The future president I ween,
And statesman wise for what they know,
Their gratitude to him will owe.
His deeds this people low may rate;—
The seed he sows, in future date
Will grow and ripen into fruit,
Which active mind and thought will suit.
Then where's the man of nobler fame,
Whose burning zeal is less to blame?
His pupils all he fain would see,
From error's bondage soon set free.
He brings to light the hidden parts,
And finds their place in useful arts.
His richest trophies of't he finds
In those whose rash and wayward minds,
At first he saw in great surprise
His worth they fail to recognize;
When to his guidance these submit,
Or at his feet as learners sit;
What wealth of knowledge he may own,
The later life of the so has shown.
'Tis he whose heart with rapture yearns
To aid with counsel him who learns,
And plants the seeds of knowledge where,
The living soil he can prepare;
That teacher true and free we call,
Though not employed in learning's hall.
Observe where crime the least is found,
And moral virtues most abound.—
Where science has enlightened mind—
Where wisdom's peaceful ways you find,
Which prompt to live in harmony;—
In these the Teacher's work you see.
I view the farm that's cultured well—
The home where love and virtue dwell;
As transient guest, what there I see,
Rewards of learning show to me.
The mind its latent power may hold,
Of which the worth remain untold,
Like "gems of purest ray serene,"
Or "flowers that blush and fade unseen;"—
The Teacher these to sight reveals,
As morning sun what night conceals.

### Interest Rules.

For finding the interest on any principal for any number of days, the answer in each case being in cents, separate the two right hand figures to express in it dollars and cents.

Four per cent—Multiply the principal by the number of days run; separate the right hand figure from product, and divide by 9.

Five per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 72.

Six per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 6.

Eight per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 45.

Nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 4.

Ten per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 36.

Twelve per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 3.

Fifteen per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 24.

Eighteen per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 2.

Twenty per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 18.

### How to Pluck Poultry.

I have known persons on market day to go out and kill twelve or fifteen fowls, and bring them into a room where there would be half a dozen women and boys pulling a few feathers at a time, between thumb and forefinger to prevent tearing them. Now, for the benefit of such, I give our plan: Hang the fowl by the feet by a small cord; then with a small knife give one cut across the upper jaw, opposite the corners of the mouth; after the blood has stopped running a stream, place the point of the knife in the groove in the upper part of the month, run the blade up in the back part of the head, which will cause a quivering and twisting of the muscles. Now is your time, for every feather yields as if by magic, and there is no danger of tearing the most tender chick. Before he attempts to flap, you can have him bare as the day he came out of the egg.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

### Catarrh in Horses.

The *Agriculturist* has this:—T. Gordon, Kittrell, N. C., writes that he has a horse troubled with a running at the nose, accompanied by a film which grows over the eyes and causes temporary blindness. It is doubtless a catarrhal affection, and the trouble with the eyes is sympathetic. Feed warm bran-mashes and scalded oats, give powdered gentian root and sulphur in the feed, and wash the nostrils and bathe the eyes with a weak solution of sulphate of zinc. Keep the horse in a warm, well ventilated stable, free from drafts.


RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

ELIXIR CALISAYA BARK AND IRON.

For lassitude and debility occurring in delicate females it is found very beneficial, and is a cordial tonic and febrifuge.

YODER'S GERMAN LINIMENT.

Lumbago, or pains in the back; sciatica, or pains in the hip and groins; Arthrodynia, or pains in the joints. In all these complaints it is incomparable, and can be used with certainty of success.

Cramps, Strains and Sprains, Weakness of the Ankles, Numbness of the Limbs, Frosted Feet or Limbs. These may be instantly relieved by a free use of the Liniment, rubbing the parts in freely.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh.

Remember the place—Family Medicine, Patent Medicine and Perfumery Depot, corner of Penn avenue and sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Fahnestock & Van Doren,

107 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

Machinery,

STEAM PUMPS.

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery,

MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
Mottled German Soap.

This soap has been sold for more than 18 years. It is Economical to buy it, as it is sold at the price of ordinary soaps and does more service, being harder, will not waste, yet washes easy. You can buy it of your nearest Grocer.

This Soap is packed *Honestly. Can you afford to pay for what you do not receive?*

J. H. HUNTER,
Jobber Wholesale Agent.

SOLD BY

Arbuckles & Co., Ellsworth Brothers, Watt, Lang & Co., T. T. Adams, J. S. Ellsworth & Co., Haworth & Dewhurst, Wm. Haslage & Co., S. Exnit & Co., and others.

SEEDS. SEEDS.

Our annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue is now ready for mailing to all applicants enclosing stamp, and free to all regular customers. Dealers and Gardeners' lists free on application. Prime Clover and Timothy in stock at lowest market prices.

SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,
SEEDSMEN.

jan1-z86-d&eowx 137 Liberty treet.

A NEW CHROMO,
ENTITLED THE
New Recruits
Given to each customer by
The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,
feb28-tnl 66 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

ST. LOUIS FLOUR.—200 Bbls. Choice White Wheat Family Flour, "Tony Miller, Jr.," and other brands, just received and delivered to families at lowest market rates, by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

Spring Goods, 1873,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

165, 167 and 169

Federal St., Allegheny City.

New Spring Dress Goods,

At 12½c, London Silk Plaids.
At 12½c, Gray Dress Goods.
At 23c, New Dress Goods in New Spring Styles.
At 50c, Black Striped Mohairs, extra bargains.
Beautiful Striped Delaines.
New Delaines, in Polka Spots.
New Black and Colored Silks.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.

Scarfs, Scarfs.
Ladies' Black and Colored Suits,
Ladies' Morning Wrappers, &c.,
New White Goods,
New White Piques,
Nainsooks, Jaconets,
Swiss Tarlatans, &c.,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS

New Silk Fichus!

New Silk Scarfs.
New Silk Bathes and Neckties.
Gross Grain Ribbons, &c., in new shades.

New Styles Hats and Bonnets.

New Ribbons and Flowers.
Ornaments for Hats, etc., etc.
Ladies' Linen Collars.
Ladies' Lace Collars.
Ladies' Embroidered Linen Sets, &c.
White and Buff Skirts.
White Aprons, Black Alpaca Aprons.
Linen Aprons, &c.
New Hamburg Edgings.
New Gimps and Fringes.
New Kid Gloves.
New Hosiery, Gloves,
Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

NEW GOODS

ARRIVING DAILY

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

165, 167 and 169,

FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,

Are offering some special bargains in

NEW SPRING GOODS

At 12½c, NEW SPRING GOODS.
At 15c, NEW SPRING GOODS.
At 20c, NEW SPRING GOODS.
At 25c, NEW SPRING GOODS.
At 37½c, NEW SPRING GOODS.
At 50c, NEW SPRING GOODS.

In every department we are offering some

Special Bargains.

At 12½c, an extra good quality of yard wide soft finish

Bleached Muslins,

Worth 16c.

At 16c, the best value in

BLEACHED MUSLINS

In the Market.

At 23 cents.

New Wide Plaids,

For Children's Dresses.

At 25 Cents, New Brocade Poplins,

Extra good bargains.

Black Alpacas, Black Alpacas.

We ask particular attension to our stock of Black Alpacas of our own importation. Best quality, weight and lustre for the price ever offered. Pieces from 20 cents to $1.

A. W. Erwin & Co.'s,
172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.
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REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

LIEBLER'S

PREMIUM

TRUNK FACTORY,

Has been removed to

113 WOOD STREET,

Directly opposite the old stand.

The largest and finest assortment of NEW GOODS in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.

Goods slightly damaged by the late fire selling at twenty-five per cent. below cost.

HARDWARE.

THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN OSCAR F. LAMM and C. C. LAMM was dissolved on

FINANCIAL.

**Jas. T. Brady & Co.,**

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

**BANKERS,**

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Agents for Eastern capitalists for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

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**TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,**

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Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest owed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
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**Subscription Books Still Open**

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**U. S. 5 PER CENT.**

**Funded Loan.**

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists on the same terms as the immediate Agency of the Treasury Department.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

**ISIDORE COBLENS,**

DEALER IN

**REAL ESTATE.**

Stocks, Notes, Bonds and Mortgages bought and sold on Commission.

OFFICE—No. 88½ Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

**Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,**

**No. 14 Smithfield Street,**

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $300,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. E. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
R. W. RANKIN, C. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN F. SCOTT, L. S. HOPKINS,
J. H. BORLAND, R. H. PALMER, Jr.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

**Geo. B. Hill & Co.,**

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 68 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

**Luther S. Kauffman,**

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Entrance to Office, through T. Mellon & Sons' Bank.)

Bank Stocks,
Insurance Stock,
Bonds and Mortgages,

And especially COMMERCIAL PAPER bought and sold on commission only. Whether you wish to buy or sell, call on or address him as above.


# DAILY GAZETTE.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 13, 1873.

There is a general feeling of distrust in our money market, occasioned by recent events in financial circles. It will induce greater stringency probably, and cause some annoyance and trouble to innocent parties. Money is anything but easy in the various great financial circles.

Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

| | Opening. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold. | 110 | 110 |
| U. S. Sixes—1881. | 116½ | 116⅝ |
| " —coupons. | 116⅝ | 117⅛ |
| 5-20—1865. | 113⅝ | 113⅝ |
| 5-20—1864. | | 115⅛ |
| " 1865 | 116⅛ | 116⅜ |
| " 1865 new. | 114⅝ | 114⅞ |
| " 1867. | 116⅜ | 116 |
| " 1868—coupons. | 116 | 116⅛ |
| 10-40s. | 110½ | 110⅝ |
| 10-40s—coupons. | | 110⅝ |
| Currency 6's. | 123½ | 123⅝ |
| New 5 per cents | | 113⅛ |
| RAILWAYS. | | |
| New York Central. | 105⅞ | 106⅛ |
| Erie. | 64⅞ | 64⅞ |
| C.C.&I.C. | 41⅜ | 41⅜ |
| St. Paul. | 54⅝ | |
| Do. preferred. | | 75 |
| Michigan Southern. | 95⅝ | 95⅞ |
| Do. Central | 100⅝ | |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh. | 90 | 89⅝ |
| Rock Island. | 115⅞ | 115⅞ |
| Do. preferred | 89⅝ | |
| Pacific Mail | 36⅝ | 36⅝ |
| Western Union Telegraph. | 86⅛ | 85⅝ |
| Ohio & Mississippi. | 46⅝ | 46 |
| Union Pacific. | 35⅝ | 34 |
| Toledo & Wabash. | 74⅝ | 74 |
| Fort Wayne. | 94 | |
| Adams Express. | 94⅛ | |
| American Express. | 67⅝ | |
| U. S. Express. | 75⅛ | |
| Harlem. | 134 | |

NEW YORK, March 12, 1873.

Financial affairs are quiet. Money was stringent most of the day, loaning as high as 1-18 per day, but about half last two became abundant and easy at 5@6 per annum, at which the closing loans were made. The Treasury issued half a million more legal tenders to-day. Sterling lower and dull; 107¾@107⅞. Gold was quiet, and declined from 110¼ to 110⅛, rallying to 110⅜. Carrying rates 3 per cent. to 6-64. Clearings $38,000,000. Treasury disbursements outside of the gold sales $1,800. Customs receipts $312,000. Governments were more active, and rather lower. State bonds were firm and higher for Tennessee; otherwise dull. Railroad bonds were in good demand. The stock market was dull, the only activity being in Pacific Mail, which fell 7 per cent. Western Union Telegraph, which declined, but subsequently recovered, and Lake Shore, which is to-day paid a dividend of 2½ per cent., advanced 1 per cent. On the whole price in the main were lower, but the market closed with a steady undertone.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 116¾; 5-20s of '65, 113½; do '64, 113⅝; do '65, 116¾; do do new, 114⅝; do do, 116; 10-40s, 110⅝; 6's currency, 123½; do 6's, 113⅛.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 94; Tennessee, old, 62½; do new, 60½; Virginia, new, 51; do old, 46; North Carolina, old, 38; do new, 37.

STOCKS.—Canton, 100; Western Union Telegraph Company, 85¾; Quicksilver, 42; Adams Express, 94¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 52¾; American Express, 67¾; United States Express, 74; Pacific Mail, 36⅝; New York Central, 105¾; Erie, 64⅝; do preferred, 76; Harlem, 134; do preferred, 134; Michigan Southern, 95⅝; Illinois Central, 114⅝; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 92; Northwestern, 84½; do preferred, 86; Rock Island, 115¾; New Jersey Central, 105½; St. Paul, 54⅝; do preferred, 75½; Ohio & Mississippi, 46; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 98½; Burlington & Quincy, 122; Lake Shore, 93⅝; Panama, 145; Illinois Central, 114½; Chicago & Rock Island, 107¾; Central Pacific, 92¾; Union, 85⅝; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109½; Hartford & Erie 8½; Bankers' bills, 107⅝.

## PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 13, 1873.

APPLES—There is a fair demand and we can report regular sales at $1.50@2 per barrel for common to fair, and $2.50@3 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—50@55c per gallon.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$7.50@8 per bbl.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35 cents per lb.

BEANS—$2.30@2.75 per bushel.

BUTTER—Is coming in more freely, but with a steady demand, prices, especially for good stock, are still maintained. 30@35 for common to fair, and 36@38 for good to choice.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands quoted at 15@15¼ by the car load, and 20@25 cents additional for smaller lots.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 3 lb. cans, $3@3.25; 2 lb. cans, $2.50; Winslow's Corn, $1; other brands, $2.50@2.75; Tomatoes, $2.25@2.50.

CHEESE—The continued activity in the export demand has further strengthened prices at the east, and the advance there recently of half a cent per lb. has not been without effect here; even at the prices now current there is no disposition to urge sales, as judging from present indications, still higher figures are probable before prime new cheese can be placed. We continue to quote prime Goshen at 17@17½, and good 16@16½c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues quiet but it is thought that there will soon be an improved demand. Apples nominal at 4@5c. Peaches, halves, 7@8; Blackberries, 10@12.

EGGS—As intimated in our last report, the market is firmer, owing mainly to the recent change in the weather, and prices are a shade higher; sales were reported at 20@22.

FLOUR—Continues to arrive freely, and the market is reported quiet and unchanged, spring wheat, $7.75@8 for fair to good Wisconsin's, $8.50 for choice Minnesotas, and $9@9.25 for good to choice red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5@5.75.

GRAIN—Trade continues very slow, and the receipts appear to be increasing, but there is no change in prices. Red Wheat is still quoted at $1.75@1.80, and white at $1.85@1.90. Oats continues slow but unchanged, 42@43 for mixed and 44@45 for white; dealers claim that there is no margin in anything below our quotations, and but very little even at them, hence, the inference is that prices are not likely, for the present at least, to go lower. Shelled Corn continues accumulating, but there is no disposition to make concessions in order to effect sales; we continue to quote at 49@50c on track and 52@53c from the elevator—sales of 10 cars at equal to 51c, free in elevator. Ear Corn is in light supply and firmer, quoted at 50@51c, in bulk. Rye is very quiet and in the absence of sales, may be quoted nominal at 75@80c. Barley to use a common phrase, is as dead as a door nail; and is likely to continue so until after the 31st inst. There is not enough doing to establish quotations.

GROCERIES—In regard to Coffee the New York Shipping List says: "The market, on good authority of the 12th inst., says: 'The main feature for Brazil Coffee which has been dull and unsettled for some little time past, was rendered even more so, and became quite demoralized yesterday on the reception of the Rio Telegrams. These accounts of otherwise bad increase of shipments to the United States, the large accumulation of stock and the lower prices there, have brought our market to a complete stand still, and it is now about as nominal as it well can be. There is no disposition on the part of holders to press sales, nor can they be considered as in the market at all at present, but there are now no buyers, and only approximate quotations can be given from day to day. Second-hand holders, who, all along have been free sellers at gradually declining prices, now quote a further reduction of ¼@¾ a cent, Rio gold, with a pretty restricted trade, and relatively, our valuations for Rio and Santos grades show a decline of half a cent, making the reduction the highest point touched since the present boom, but even at this decline, we have no buying movement, and so our quotations, though thus reduced, can be considered as nominal. Sugars continue weak, not withstanding prices, especially for refined goods, are lower than they have been, if we take them on the average of several years. Molasses and Syrups quiet and unchanged.

Coffee—Rio, Choice, 26; Prime, 25; Good, Sic. Java, Choice, 28; Prime, 27; Good, 26. Mocha, 30. Rio 28 in it packages; 27¾ loose. Roasted Java, package, 33; loose, 32.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8¾; Patna, 8@8¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 13¾; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 12¾; Standard A, 11¾; Extra C, 11¾; C, 11¼; C, 11; H. & E. C. Extra C, 10¾@10¾. Monumental Ex C, 10¾; Lower grades, 10¼@10¾. Sugar Drips, Choice 10½; Prime, 10@10¼; Good, 9¾.—stock small. P. R. 10½@10¾.

SYRUPS—Patent Cut Loaf, 13¾; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 12¾; Standard A, 11¾; H. & E. C. Extra C, 11¼; C, 11¼; C, 11; H. & E. C. Extra C, 10¾@10¾. Monumental Ex C, 10¾; Lower grades, 10¼@10¾. Sugar Drips, Choice 10½; Prime, 10@10¼; Good, 9¾.—stock small. P. R. 10½@10¾.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 78@80c; Prime 73@75.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 70; other grades ranging from 65 to 40, as to quality.

SUNDRIES—Penna. Con Rye, $8.00. Philadelphia, $8.25. Soda, keg, 8¾. Boxes 8¾. Hammel's fix Caroline, 10. Dalley Brothers Corn starch, 11; silver and satin, 12. Buffalo Corn Starch, 10. Buffalo Glucose 7½. Pearl Starch, 5¾. Shot, $3 per bag. Lead, 12. Wheeling Tobies, $10.50.

HAY—The market for baled continues quiet, but there is no change in prices, and about the only new feature to notice is diminished receipts. We continue to quote at $22@28 per ton, according to quality.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

ONIONS—$6 to $7 per barrel.

POTATOES—There is an increased demand but no change in prices; 80@85 cents per bushel.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens selling at 15@16 cts. per lb, and Turkeys at 18@20c.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 15½c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8½; Plain Shoulders, 7½; Rib Sides, 8½; Clear Rib Sides, 8c; Clear Sides, 9½c; Breakfast Bacon, 12c; Dried Beef, 12c; Mess Pork, $16.00; Ham Sausage, 10c. Leaf Lard, in tierces, 8½; kegs, 9c; bbls. 10½; pails, 10¾. Pigs Feet: in half bbls. $4.50 in bbls. $8.25. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3@3½c.

SEEDS—Clover is weaker but unchanged at 6¾@6¾c. Timothy may be quoted at $3.00@3.50. Flax seed, $2.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 91@92 cts. per gallon.

### PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 13, 1873.

Trade continues weak with a drooping tendency, though there is no quotable change in prices, $23@23½ per bbl. at Parker free on cars—sale 1,000 bbls reported at the outside figure. The feeling among operators generally indicates weakness; some, who thought Crude a good investment a short time since at 23 are inclined to believe, in view of the large and increasing production and heavy stocks, that it will go lower, and only approximate quotations can be given from day to day. Second-hand holders, who, all along have been free sellers at gradually declining prices, now quote a further reduction of ¼@¾ a cent, Rio gold, with a pretty restricted trade, and relatively, our valuations for Rio and Santos grades show a decline of half a cent, making the reduction the highest point touched since the present boom, but even at this decline, we have no buying movement, and so our quotations, though thus reduced, can be considered as nominal. Sugars continue weak, not withstanding prices, especially for refined goods, are lower than they have been, if we take them on the average of several years. Molasses and Syrups quiet and unchanged.

Coffee—Rio, Choice, 26; Prime, 25; Good, 24. Java, Choice, 28; Prime, 27; Good, 26. Mocha, 30. Rio 28 in it packages; 27¾ loose. Roasted Java, package, 33; loose, 32.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8¾; Patna, 8@8¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 13¾; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 12¾; Standard A, 11¾; H. & E. C. Extra C, 11¼; C, 11¼; C, 11; H. & E. C. Extra C, 10¾@10¾. Monumental Ex C, 10¾; Lower grades, 10¼@10¾. Sugar Drips, Choice 10½; Prime, 10@10¼; Good, 9¾.—stock small. P. R. 10½@10¾

# HOME NEWS.

### Fire this Morning.

About three o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the brick yard of Messrs. Dickson & Herron, at the foot of Twenty-second street, Twelfth ward, but the flames were extinguished before any material damage had been done. The engines of the district were called out and went into service. The fire was occasioned by a defective draft in the kiln.

### Taxpayers' Union.

The Taxpayer's Union held an adjourned meeting last evening at the Franklin street [illegible] house, Capt. Ward in the chair. A resolution was adopted petitioning the Legislature against passing the charter. An old resolution was again brought upand is now urged to wards, boroughs, etc., to form antitaxpayer organizations to this one. An Executive Committee of nine members was appointed. Messrs. Lacket, Ward, O'Keefe and other speakers on the topic most of interest, after which the meeting adjourned.

### Killed in His Mill.

'Squire Robert F. Weddel, of Verner Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, yesterday, came to the Coroner's office, and notified him to hold an inquest on the body of Mr. Robert Caldwell, who was killed at Milltown, Penn Township, on the Plum Creek branch of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, about three miles from Verner. The deceased was working in his mill among some machinery when he was caught between the cog wheels and crushed so terribly that he died shortly after. It is said that he was a highly esteemed citizen of the township. The coroner will hold an inquest to day.

### Locomotive Accident.

Yesterday afternoon at the iron works of Messrs. Everson & Fenton, near the Birmingham bridge, a man named John Sichelstiel, was seriously injured by being struck by a locomotive. He and a colored man were loading iron on a truck on a side track belonging to the firm, and had finished another previous to that. He had just stepped on the main track to see how it looked, when a locomotive with two passenger coaches attached, struck him. He was thrown from the track underneath one of the coaches and injured very severely about the neck, shoulders, back and limbs. He was picked up and taken to his home and properly cared for. It is thought he may recover.

### An Old Joke.

Seven men on Wednesday evening entered a saloon in the Third ward, Allegheny, and called for seven drinks. Seven times the call was repeated, seven times consecutively the "thirst" was furnished. After the seventh "inning" a dispute arose between the proprietor, who should pay for the drinks, in fact they all wanted to pay. However, the friendly dispute was finally settled by the landlady (who did the attending at the bar) agreeing to have her eyes bandaged, and the first she caught was to pay for the drinks. Accordingly her eyes were covered with a cloth, and the men proceeded to scamper, one of them went behind the bar and depleted the money till of its contents, then going out, the balance following. Just at this point her husband entered, and, of course, she caught him. Whether he paid for the imbibations is not known, but when the trick was found out there was some German talk flying around.

### Brakeman Killed.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of James Kesser, who was killed at McKeesport yesterday morning while engaged in coupling cars. The deceased was employed on the shifting train as brakeman by the Connellsville Railroad; while in the act of coupling two freight cars his left foot slipped and his leg was caught between the bumpers and mashed horribly. The company's physician, Dr. Kuhn, gave it as his opinion that the deceased died from the shock received to his nervous system and not from the injuries, though the flesh was terribly mangled and the bones broken. He lingered about two hours after the accident. A verdict was rendered of accidental death. Kesser had only been in the employ of the company about a week. His parents reside in Shenandoah City, Schuylkill county. He was twenty years of age and bore a good reputation.

### A New Proposition—Raising the Grades.

A proposition is now talked of in Allegheny looking toward an entire change in the system of grades for the lower wards. It is proposed to establish a system of grades for all streets below Park Way, which will raise the present grades to a plane as near as possible level with the territory above Park Way. It is not proposed to alter the street grades just now, but to establish the new system, so that hereafter all persons who build, and they will be many, as it is thought that the territory in the lowlands will be raised inside the next ten years, and that without entailing any material expense on property holders. The houses at present occupying the lower territory for the next part will be replaced in ten years with others which can be built in accordance with the new grade, and thus no property will be interfered with. It is said the measure has been favorably received by a large class of holders in the lower wards who have been made acquainted with the design, and further, that the matter will soon be in such shape that the plan can be reported to Councils.

### Meeting of the Temperance Alliance.

Yesterday morning an adjourned meeting of the Allegheny County Temperance Alliance was held at their rooms, corner of Penn and Sixth streets. A large number of prominent temperance workers were present, and much enthusiasm prevailed. T. H. Kabe, Esq., called the meeting to order and prayer was offered by Rev. Squier. The report of the committee on differences appointed in each ward were then submitted, after which the report of the Executive Committee was presented. The committee reported that it was through the personal exertions of Rev. J. K. Milligan, that a correct copy of the Local Option Law was given to the authorities, thus removing all doubts of the legality of the election; that 45,000 copies of an address had been printed, 5,000 in German, and are now ready for distribution; that 20,000 tickets are ready for voters; and that the ward committees be recommended to procure conveyances to bring voters to the polls. Rev. J. D. Herr read a copy of a poster which was ready for distribution.

After some further discussion in regard to the "campaign," and the election, the Alliance adjourned to meet on Monday next.

### Resulted Fatally.

Mention was made yesterday of the terrible accident which happened to Mrs. T. B. McMillen, caused by a lamp explosion. Yesterday morning about one o'clock the injuries resulted in her death. The deceased, it will be remembered by a lamp having fallen from the mantle to the grate, in front of which Mrs. McMillen was standing. The oil was scattered over the dress of the unfortunate lady and was at once ignited. Even while wrapped in flames her presence of mind did not desert her, and the thought of her children—always first in a mother's mind—induced her to seize the fragment of the burning lamp and run with it to the door, so that no any further danger to the children in the house might be diverted. The death of this estimable lady will be a deep affliction, not only to her family, but to a large circle of friends who appreciated her true worth. Mrs. McMillen was a daughter of the late Wm J. Totten, and a sister of Mr. Robert C. Totten, and a grand-daughter of the late Robert Christy, Esq., for many years a prominent and much esteemed Alderman of this city, and was connected with many respected families well known in the community, to all of whom, as well as to her stricken husband and children, her melancholy and untimely death will be felt as a sad affliction.

### FAIR CANVASSERS.

#### The Ladies at Work.

A peculiar feature of the "Local Option" canvas, which is now getting pretty warm, is the activity of the women in the work. The Temperance Alliance was the first to appreciate the benefits that would accrue from an enlistment of such recruits, and very promptly took advantage of the opportunity thus presented, by calling upon the fair sex to divide different election districts, and giving them a share in the canvass. The responses to these calls have been quite general, and in many of the districts the plan seems to have met with great favor. The particular duties of the new recruits consists in "blocking out" the districts, and dividing their numbers so that each takes a special sub-district, and engages to leave a ticket for every voter in every house. The women of Allegheny actively began the work Wednesday afternoon, and yesterday scores of the fair canvassers were flitting about with cargoes of the "fireman's snowflakes," actively and enthusiastically engaged in the discharge of their assumed duties.

The women of Pittsburgh held their meetings in the different churches yesterday afternoon, when the districts were arranged, and they will doubtless be moving around to-day. The friends of Local Option are quite enthusiastic over their happy idea, and anticipate from it the most gratifying results. Thus far we have heard of no counter movement on the other side, but doubtless a day or two will develop their plan.

### ANOTHER RESPONSE.

#### What "Leading Citizens" Say—The Answer of the Economites Satisfactory—Further Agitation Ended.

The Beaver Falls agitation is not quite settled, but there is a probability that an era of peace is about commencing. The latest contribution to the general effort toward this consummation is a petition which is now circulating among the people who have not accepted the expression of the "citizens' meeting" on Tuesday night, as their views. This new petition is as follows:

*Response of the Leading Citizens of Beaver Falls to the Answer and Propositions of the Elders of the Harmony Society of Economy, Pa.:*

We, the undersigned, property holders and citizens of Beaver Falls, do hereby accept the reply made by the Council of Elders of the Harmony Society in relation to the Chinese excitement of this place.

From the well known integrity of the Society and their past aid to the people here, we are well assured that their promises in that reply will be faithfully performed. Every citizen knows that the rise and prosperity of Beaver Falls is solely owing to the enterprise and liberality of the Economites; and we affirm the belief that the same liberal aid and enterprise will be further extended in renewing operations at the glass and hinge factory, and in bringing other works to the place.

We have the assurance of the other manufacturers here, both by their expressed and published statements, that they do not intend to employ Chinese labor, and we feel convinced that the employment of the Coolies by the Cutlery Company was a necessity, not a choice.

We now protest against further agitation of the subject, as the result of any further opposition cannot be otherwise than injurious to the best interests of Beaver Falls.

(Signed by 177 property holders and citizens of Beaver Falls, including the leading manufacturers, merchants, clergymen, physicians, mechanics, tradesmen, and other business men of the place).

## ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

### Regular Meeting Last Night—Reports from all the Committees—A Note of Contemplated Improvements—Change in the Street Department—Resignation of the Commissioner—Two New Commissioners to be Elected—Mr. Huckestine Makes a Denial—The Mayor's Accounts and the School Board—General Routine Business.

Allegheny Councils last evening held a regular monthly meeting in their chambers at City Hall.

*SELECT COUNCIL.*

JAMES McBRIER.....President
R. T. WHITE.....Clerk

President McBrier took the chair in this branch at a quarter to eight o'clock. Present: Messrs. Cochran, Gault, Beagy, Huckestine, Kirkpatrick, Megraw, Moul, Ormsier, J. C. Patterson, Alexander Patterson, Reineman, Riddle, Schoyer, Smith, Stuart, Sweeny, President McBrier.

After the approval of the minutes.

Mr. HEAGY offered a petition for a sewer on Manilla alley. Referred.

Mr. ALEX PATTERSON, a communication relative to unpaid assessments on Sedgwick street. Referred.

Mr. COCHRAN, petition for main sewer on Beaver avenue from Western avenue to Frankstreet. Referred.

RESIGNED.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON presented the resignation of Mr. Thomas Megraw, Street Commissioner, to take effect April 1st. Accepted.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK remonstrance against the extension of Nixon street. Referred.

The Chair read a communication from the Board of School Controllers, accompanied by a resolution passed at the last meeting requesting Council to appoint a committee to audit the accounts of the Mayor to ascertain what amount of fines for drunkenness have been collected, that should be paid into the School Board Treasury. Referred to Auditing Committee to be appointed. In Common Council, after some discussion, the paper was laid over until next meeting.

THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Mr. HUCKESTINE, from the Committee on Surveys, presented their report. They offered an ordinance repealing an ordinance for opening of Fayette street through to Spruce alley. Also ordinance for opening of Fayette street in a straight line. Relative to the petition for opening and improving Federal street at its northern terminus, the committee again recommended that the work be done.

The report was received and the ordinances, after some discussion, voted down.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. SMITH presented the report of the Committee on Finance, noting the election of the German Savings Bank and Allegheny Real Estate Savings Bank as City Depositories, they being the highest bidders. Report received.

Also, the monthly report of Controller Brown, of which the following is a recapitulation of expenditures:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 5. Salaries | $ 2076 79 |
| " 8. Fire Department | 2812 58 |
| " 4. Printing | 426 60 |
| " 5. Sureets | 608 94 |
| " 6. Police | 3,131 48 |
| " 9. Contingent Fund | 93 75 |
| " 11. Water | 9,844 05 |
| " 13. Gas | 475 94 |
| " 16. City Property | 26 50 |
| | 19,503 63 |

Report received and filed.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON presented the report of the Street Committee. They reported adversely to granting petition for change of grade on Perry street. In relation to opening of a street from Preble avenue to the Ohio river, the Committee reported that a street had already been opened there. Relative to sewer on Morgan street, they reported that the grade of Beech street from Lacock street to the West Penn Railroad should first be changed.

The commit ee also reported that Mr. Thomas Megraw, the Street Commissioner, had tendered his resignation. Report received.

The following business accompanying the report was disposed of as noted:

An ordinance for grading and paving of Brady street; read and laid over. Ordinance for grading and paving of Wayne street; preferred back to the Committee. Ordinance for grading and paving of Laurel alley; passed finally. Ordinance for grading of Lautner street; passed finally. Ordinance for grading Perry street passed. Ordinance for extension of Preble avenue, to Spruce street; read and laid over. Ordinance dividing the city into two districts for Street Commissioners purposes, and authorizing election of two Commissioners; passed. Ordinance for the salaries of the Street Commissioners at $1,000 each. Passed. Ordinance changing names of several streets and alleys. Passed. Ordinance naming several alleys in the Ninth ward. Passed. Ordinance for main sewer on Fourth avenue. Passed. Ordinance for main sewer on Orchard alley. Passed. Viewers reports on the opening of Louis street, Middle alley and Taylor avenue. Reports approved.

CITY PROPERTY.

Mr. ALEXANDER PATTERSON, Chairman of the Committee on City Property presented their report. The Committee recommended that, in accordance with petition an armory be furnished Knapp's Battery; resolution for payment of bill of A. Park, amounting to $65 for excavation at Nathward Station House; also resolution that no bills should hereafter be paid to any amount over $20 unless contracted for especially by the Committee.

Report received and resolutions passed; the portion relating to armory for Knapp's Battery was referred back to the Committee to ascertain site and costs.

Mr. MEGRAW, from the Committee on Police, offered an ordinance increasing the salary of the Chief to $1,200. The ordinance was voted down.

Mr. SCHOYER moved to notify C. C. that S. C. was ready to meet in Joint Session to elect two Street Commissioners. C. C. had previously passed a resolution to meet for the purpose last Thursday, and as they adhered to their resolution, no Joint Session was held, and as S. C. refused to concur in the resolution, no time was fixed.

PERSONAL.

Mr. HUCKESTINE rose to a personal explanation. He had seen it stated in a newspaper that he intended offering a resolution ordering the payment out of the City Treasury of the expenses of the Special Committee which went to Harrisburg to look after the interests of Allegheny in reference to consolidation. The whole statement was false, as he had never thought of doing any thing of the kind.

Adjourned.

*COMMON COUNCIL.*

ALFRED SLACK.....President
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk

This branch was called to order at eight o'clock. Present—Messrs. Ackley, Brown, Beinicke, Burns, Cooke, Cochran, Graham, Hunker, Hastings, Kreps, Klieker, Mosser, McNeill, McChesney, Price, Painter, Rigby, Smith, Strouse, Walter, Weaver, and President Slack.

The minutes of the two preceding special meetings were read and approved.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. BURNS presented a petition for a stone crossing, on Nixon street, across from Beaver avenue. Referred.

Mr. WEAVERS petition for widening Shamrock alley. Referred.

Mr. BURNS petition for Market House, Sixth Ward. Referred.

Mr. WEAVER, petition for gas lamp on Cass avenue. Referred.

Mr. MOSSER, petition for purchase of the bridge across the channel separating Herr's Island from the mainline. Referred to Committee on streets.

Mr. RIDDT, resolution for gas lamp on the corner of Middle and Benton alleys. Referred.

Mr. KREPS, resolution authorizing paving of Chartiers street, from Carson's to Western avenue.

Mr. SMITH, petition from Lindsay and McCutchion for five years lease of the landing in the Fifth ward, now occupied by them. Referred.

Mr. PRICE, remonstrance against paving of Page street. Referred.

Mr. COOKE, resolution for crossings on Pennsylvania avenue. Referred.

Mr. MCGILL, supplement to an ordinance providing for gates at railroad crossings. The supplement provided that the fine be collected by penal action. Passed finally.

Mr. BROWN, resolution for gas lamps on East streets and Second streets. Referred.

Mr. HASTINGS, a resolution instructing the Street Commissioners to have all stop-cock boxes lowered to a level with the pavement on each street. Referred.

MARKET RECEIPTS.

Mr. COOKE, from the Committee on Markets, presented a monthly statement of receipts as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Clerk of Markets | $1,087 55 |
| Second ward scales | 399 58 |
| Diamond scales | 306 98 |
| Total | $1,794 11 |

NEW GAS POSTS.

Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on Gas, presented a report recommending the erection of lamp posts as follows: Corner of Davis alley and Buena Vista street; North alley and Morton alley; Stuergeon and Brown streets.

WOODEN BUILDINGS.

Mr. PRICE, chairman of the Committee on Wooden Buildings, presented a report recommending that privilege to erect wooden buildings be granted to James Chesney & Co., on Preble avenue, and H. S. Fleming on Rope alley.

Report received and accompanying ordinance, passed finally.

Mr. HUNKER offered a petition for grading and paving Balkan street. Referred.

Business from Select Council was then taken up and concurrences had in all cases not otherwise noted. Among the old business was the report of the Market Committee, in which there were certain changes proposed in the Market House—the changes looking to the fitting up of public water closets in the Market House, and the erection of a roof over the center space. C. C. at a previous meeting passed. S. C., nonconcurred and referred back with instructions to report plan and costs. C. C. receded and concurred. In the matter in reference to the ordinance compelling contractors to commence work within thirty days after signing the contracts, S. C. non-concurred; C. C adhered to former action and appointed Messrs. Hastings, Kreps and Beinecke a Committee of Conference. The plan of the extension of the New Brighton Road as approved in S. C. was postponed.

Mr. ACKLEY offered a resolution that when Council adjourn they adjourn to meet on Friday evening the 14th inst., to elect Street Commissioners.

Mr. KREPS moved to amend by electing immediately.

Mr. MCNEILL moved to amend to meet on Thursday evening of next week, which, after some discussion, was adopted.

Some discussion ensued upon the ordinance fixing the salary of each Street Commissioner at $19,000. An amendment making the amount $900, and another at $1,200, was voted down and the original ordinance adopted.

Adjourned.

**Letters Held for Postage.**—Miss Lizzy Fisher, Wilkinsburg, Pa., 3c.; Chas. Kahn, New York, 3c.; Rev. Martin Weagher, Shongo, N. Y. 3c.; Pumbroke Mosbey, Rockbridge, Alum Springs, Va. 3c.

## PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

### Special Session of the Common Branch Last Evening—The New Charter Approved With Minor Amendments—The Members Warned to Prepare for a Trip to Harrisburg.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
H. MCMASTER.....Clerk.

Common Council held a special meeting last evening, March 13, 1873, in pursuance to a call by the President, "to consider the proposed charter for the city of Pittsburgh, consolidating Allegheny, Sharpsburg, Etna, Millvale and contiguous territory."

At half past seven o'clock President Negley called Council to order, the following members being present:

Messrs. Arensburg, Arnholt, Bindley, S. M. Boyd, Bryce, Brasher, Campbell, Carroll, Dull, Finley, Follansbee, Foley, Fulton, Harris, Hays, Jones, Langhran, Lowery, Maple, Milligan, John Moore, Morgan, McConway, McGinpsey, Sewell, Semple, Trautman, West, Wilbert, and President Negley.

The call for the special meeting was read by the Clerk.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was on motion dispensed with.

THE CHARTER.

The Clerk of Select Council announced the action of S. C. on the Charter "Consolidating Allegheny, Sharpsburg, Etna, Millvale and contiguous territtey," and asking the concurrence of C. C.

Mr. MCCONWAY moved that Council proceed with the consideration of the Charter, section by section. Carried.

The Chair appointed the Clerk of Select Council to read the Charter, section by section.

AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. FINLEY offered the following:

*Resolved*, That all amendments made to the proposed new charter, as amended and passed by Select Council, be made simply as a recommendation to the members of the Legislature from Allegheny county, in addition to the Charter as passed by Select Council, and not with a view to carrying the said Charter back to Select Council. Adopted.

The Clerk of Select Council then proceeded to read the Charter, which was amended as noted below:

Mr. FOLLANSBEE moved to amend Section 4th of Article II. by striking out the words "That day." Agreed to, and the section as amended was approved.

Mr. FULTON moved to strike out the words "The Central Board of Education," in Section 13th of Article II.

Mr. FULTON explained that another section of the Charter made all the necessary provisions for the working of the Board of Education, and that this section in this place would be unfortunately meaningless.

Mr. FULTON's amendment was agreed to, and the section as amended was approved.

Mr. SEMPLE moved to consider the Charter an article at a time. Carried.

Mr. FOLLANSBEE moved to amend section 3d of Article III., providing that in case of the inability of the Mayor and the President of Select Council, the duties of the Mayor shall devolve upon the President of Common Council. Adopted.

"LEARNED IN THE LAW."

Mr. SEMPLE moved to amend section 9 of Article III., striking out the words "Learned in the law," relative to the Requirements of the city Solicitor. Agreed to.

Mr. SEMPLE said that he had been informed by legal gentlemen that if this section were adopted none but lawyers would be eligible to that office.

Mr. FINLEY objected to this amendment because, if adopted, it would make eligible for the office one of the biggist fools in his ward, who would probably be elected. [Laughter.]

The vote on the amendment was then taken, resulting in its being lost.

Mr. FOLLANSBEE moved to amend section 4 of Article III., providing that in case of the death of the Mayor the vacancy should be filled until the end of the term by the President of Select Council. Agreed to.

Mr. FOLLANSBEE moved to amend Section 1 of Article VII, striking out the words "Who shall be a Board to be called the Board of Public Safety." Agreed to.

Mr. DUFF moved to amend the fifth paragraph of Section 7, Article VII, to include an Oil Inspector together with a Boiler Inspector. Agreed to.

Mr. DUFF also moved to amend Section 11 by inserting the word "Fine" before the words "and imprisonment." Agreed to.

Article VII, as amended, was then approved.

Mr. FULTON moved to amend Section 5of Article VIII, so as to provide that in case the death of the Treasurer or Controller, Councils shall order an election within thirty days, and fill the vacancy *ad interim*. Agreed to.

Article VIII, as amended, was then approved.

Mr. ARENSBURG moved that the remainder of the charter be approved. Not agreed to.

Mr. MCCONWAY moved to re consider the vote striking out the words "The Central Board of Education" in section 13 of Article II. Agreed to.

Mr. MCCONWAY moved to re insert the above words. Carried.

Mr. MCCONWAY moved to strike out Section 8 of Article XI and insert the following:

Provided, that the interest accrued on such sinking fund shall be placed to the credit of the several districts respectively, and shall become a part of said sinking fund. Carried.

Mr. MCCONWAY moved to amend section 3 of Article XII, by re-inserting the words "Work or business or the sale of any article," which were stricken out by Select Council. Carried.

Article XII was then adopted as amended.

Mr. MCCONWAY moved to amend Section 2 of Article III, providing that the Solicitor of Mayor, Controller and Treasurer shall take place on the second Tuesday in October, instead of November. Carried.

Mr. MCCONWAY then moved that the Charter as a whole, with the several amendments, be approved. Carried.

A WARNING.

Mr. DUFF announced that as this action appointed Councils a Committee of the Whole to visit Harrisburg, the members might at any time be summoned upon to pack their sachels and leave for that city.

On motion adjourned.

### BREVITIES.

.....The session of Common Council last evening was decidedly mild.

.....The First ward election contest will probably be finally settled this evening.

.....Schmidt Tribe No. 188, I. O. R. M. was installed with forty-one members last evening.

.....Car No. 4 on the Birmingham Passenger Railway, broke an axle yesterday morning on Carson street.

.....The attention of bakers is called to an advertisement that appears in to-day's paper under the head of "Wanted."

.....The bill incorporating the Knox Farm Co. was reconsidered and unanimously passed finally by the House on Wednesday.

.....Adolph Yocke visited Wheeling on Tuesday to look around the city. He is now "looking around" for the man who took his $992.

.....Citizens residing along Penn avenue, beyond Point Breeze, again complain of reckless driving on the avenue, which is indulged in particularly on Sunday.

.....On Wednesday afternoon a terrible blasting accident occurred in the Twenty-fifth ward, by which Richard Bullock had his right arm torn off and both eyes blown out.

.....This is the way it is said the Beaver Falls Chinamen count: Yot, 1; e, 2; sam, 3; shoy, 4; uh, 5; lo, 6; chot, 7; bot, 8; cow, 9; shop, 10; shop yot, 11; shop e, 12; shop sam, 13; shop shoy, 14; shop uh, 15; shop lo, 16; shop chot, 17; shop bot, 18; show cow, 19; e shop, 20; sam shop, 30; shoy shop, 40; uh shop, 50; lo shop, 60; chot shop, 70; bot shop, 80; cow shop, 90; yot eh, 100, &c.

.....Mrs. Milby has shown the editor of the Monongahela *Republican* a hen's egg of unusual size, measuring 1½ inches in circumference the long way, and 7 inches around it. Inside of it, a mature egg, measuring 6¼ inches around it lengthwise, and 5¾ inches around it, the space between the two shells is filled with a thick, regular albumen, white of egg, mixed with a small amount of yolk. The lady considers the egg a great curiosity, and would like to hear an explanation of it from some naturalist. Cannot some one enlighten her on the subject?

.....The evening papers were very much dissatisfied by the apparent partiality of the Sheriff and the Mayors of the two cities in giving the election proclamations exclusively to the morning papers; but an explanation which we received from good authority seems to have been entirely overlooked. The supplement to the Local Option bill provides that notice must be given eight days *previous* to the election. Now if the certified copy of the bill had been detained too late for the papers of yesterday morning, the proclamations could not have been published in the evening papers of yesterday, or if they had been, that would not have been eight days *previous* to the day of the election. Counting that the "voting day" commences at seven o'clock in the morning, the notice in the evening papers would have been several hours too late; or, calculating that the "commercial day" commences at twelve o'clock, noon, it would have been still too late.

### POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

MAYOR BLACKMORE disposed of fifteen common cases at the hearing yesterday morning.

THOS. MULVEHILL is charged, before Alderman Strain, by W. A. Lewis, with disorderly conduct to the latter's wood bell, and with a surety of the peace in making various threats against him. The defendant is held for a hearing.

YESTERDAY Samuel Keefer, sentenced by the Armstrong county court to fifteen months' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary on a charge of seduction, was removed to that institution from the jail in this city, where he has been kept since his conviction.

PETER CURTIN was arrested by officer Scott, yesterday afternoon, on suspicion of being a thief. A valuable carriage robe was found in his possession, which is now at the Mayor's office awaiting the owner. Curtin was placed in the lock-up for a hearing.

SAMUEL and John Coleman were arrested last evening, in East Liberty, for vagrancy. Yesterday Mrs. Nancy Coleman, the mother of the boys, requested Deputy Mayor Irwin to send them to the School of Reform. In accordance with this request the boys will be sent to the reform institution this afternoon.

HENRY LAWRENCE and Lawrence Doran were sent to the Work House for ninety days each by the Mayor, yesterday morning, on charge of borrowing a quantity of hydrant hose and forgetting to return it. This business has been quite extensively indulged in of late by several parties in the city, and those who were arrested with a large lot of hose in their possession.

MRS. HARRIET MANGUS yesterday made an information before Alderman McMasters, charging Abraham Moore, her brother, with malicious mischief, and assault and battery on her husband. She alleges that Moore came to her house at a late hour and broke open her door, took her husband out of bed and beat him unmercifully. The parties reside at Fort Ferry. A warrant was issued.

ISAAC OMELIER, before Alderman Bolster, of Allegheny, has prefered a charge of aggravated assault and battery against Andrew Hoffman, Andrew Baldorf and Andrew Buher. It is alleged that defendant, in a fight in a saloon on Mount Oliver, terribly abused the complainant by kicking him on his head. He was badly cut, and received besides, a severe body beating. The Alderman issued a warrant.

## THE COURTS.

### Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

John Berud, indicted for aggravated assault and battery upon James Donaldson, in striking him on the head with a poker and chair, was acquitted of the charge.

Antonio Costello, charged with assault and battery in striking John Rosaldo with a brick, was found not guilty of the charge, the prosecutor to pay the costs.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Robert Gulnill, charged with assault and battery on oath of Ferdinand Smith, the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Thomas Sweeney, charged with malicious mischief, on oath of Richard Filkington, on motion of the District Attorney a *nolle prosequi* was allowed on payment of costs by defendant. The defendant was alleged to have injured a horse belonging to the prosecutor by driving a cart over its feet.

The *nolle prosequi* was allowed on payment of costs by defendant in the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Harrington, charged with assault and battery on oath of James Louderback.

The jury is out in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Walter M. Boyd, charged with receiving stolen goods from James Nicholson, who recently plead guilty to the larceny of said goods, the property of D. H. Frailich.

A true bill has been found by the Grand Jury against Francis Russell for the murder of Cornelius Rafter, alleged to have taken place at Sharpsburg, on the first of February last.

The next case was that of the Commonwealth vs. N. Harvey, charged with malicious mischief. The defendant is alleged to have maliciously caused a collision between his team and that of Dom. Stumpf, to the damage of the latter. A verdict of acquittal was rendered, but the defendant was mulcted in two-thirds of the costs.

Thomas Smith, a police officer, was put on trial on a charge of assault and battery preferred by Kate Welgand. Verdict of acquittal.

The last case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Peter Johnston, charged with the larceny of a coat. Verdict of acquittal.

*Trial List for To-day*

Commonwealth vs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thos. Darrell, | James Smith, |
| Thos Robison, | Andrew Cameron, (2) |
| John Reese, | Michael Burke, |
| Gotlieb Reisser, (2) | Martin Ruf, |
| Jacob Butler, | Henry Taylor, |
| Gotlieb Gross, | Clement Lentz, et. al., |
| Robt. Quinn, | Patrick and Mary |
| James McClaren, | O'Connell, |
| John Thompson, | Daniel Brown, |
| Wm. Laughlin, | David Brown. |
| Wm. Slater, | |

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

The case of Barbara Wohole vs. Louis Helke is on trial before Judge Collier. Feigenbaum to determine the ownership of goods sold on execution by the Sheriff.

The case on trial before Judge Stowe is the one of August Rose vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company. This is an action to recover for damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff, inasmuch as an embankment was con-structed by the Railway Company in front of his dwelling-house.

The next case taken up was that of Nicholas Wiesenfarth against Henry Eigler. Action on a promissory note for $1,500. On trial.

*Trial List for To-day.*

155. Shaw vs. Bock et al.
157. Weiferl vs. Stitrz.
162. Wernley vs. Jackson et al.
167. Taggart vs. Mulherron.
169. Groebing vs. Huffer, et al.
171. Ballentine vs. Graham,
175. Gert vs. Paul.
179. Finch & Co. vs. Smith et al.
180. Kopp & Buchanan vs.
181. McIntyre vs. Flood, et al.
182. Clintz vs. Park.
184. Apple vs. Shive, adm'r.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES KIRKPATRICK AND HAMPTON.

The case of Wilkhahl Troffer vs. the Woods Run Savings Fund and Loan Association on trial before Judge Hampton, being an action to recover for damages sustained by the overflowing of Woods run into the cellar of plaintiff's dwelling, alleged to have been caused by the Bank Association having turned the current of the water course by extending the wall of the bank building ten feet out into the run.

The lateral railroad case of Hays, et al., vs. Briggs, taken up yesterday before Judge Kirkpatrick, is still on trial. The case is an appeal from the report of viewers, who awarded the plaintiffs $30,750 damages in consideration of a lateral railroad being constructed through their lands from Beck's Run, on the South Side, to the Mill Run. The plaintiffs claim $170,000 damages.

*Trial List for To-day.*

56. M'Cugh vs. Murdock.
75. Stanbury & Fox vs. Roemer & Bros.
77. Robb & Herron vs. McCallum.
82. The City of Pittsburgh.
93. Flinn's Adm'r. vs City of Pittsburgh.
94. Wm. Flinn vs. City of Pittsburgh.
95. Same vs. Same.
96. Bryar vs. Smith, et al.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

John H. Bafley, Esq., assignee of James Provost, bankrupt, Allegheny county, presented his report of the sale of real estate, which was confirmed by the Court.

The bankruptcy proceedings commenced a few weeks since against George Zimmer & Co., of Lycoming county, was dismissed.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'KENNAN.

An argument was heard on a motion for a preliminary injunction, made by James M'Mahon, citizen of New York, against the New York and Long Branch Railroad Company. The bill set forth that the company, defendant, is constructing a bridge over Raritan Bay, in New Jersey, and the allegations are made that the structure, if allowed to be completed, will seriously interfere with and obstruct navigation on the Bay and Raritan river. The complaints ask for a preliminary injunction restraining the Company from proceeding with the construction of the bridge, and it was upon this motion that the argument was had. The argument occupied the day. Judge Barbee, of New York, Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, and W. Acheson, Esq., of this city, appear for the complainants, and George Shiras, Jr., Esq., for defendants.

### LOCAL OPTION.

#### Drug Store Groggeries.

Those who think that the Local Option law, if endorsed by the people, will be prohibitory, are very much mistaken. A proviso of section three of the Local Option law is as follows:

"That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of licenses to druggists."

Now it is well known that some drug stores are only, what may be called, "genteel" liquor saloons, and it is a well known fact that worse liquor is sold in these places than in ordinary taverns. Under the Local Option law this class of "drug" stores would multiply innumerably, and they would become worse nuisances than the verlest doggery.

And where will any druggist procure good liquors, even for medicinal purposes? Under said law the distiller may not sell, and the wholesale dealer may not sell, so that impure goods will be obtained by druggists in foreign States. No one who knows anything of the trade will deny that under that law, if adopted, whisky can be purchased by drinks and by bottles in almost any drug store, and people will be entirely unable to procure pure liquors for medicinal purposes.

#### Spring Fashions—Spring Goods.

With his usual enterprise Henry G. Hale has replenished his fine merchant tailoring establishment with an abundant stock and a choice variety of the best qualities of cloths, kersies, tweeds, &c., both of foreign and home manufacture, of every color, text and mixture, adapted specially for custom work. Mr. Hale's numerous customers never had more reason to be pleased with himself, his goods, or with his cutting than at present, and that is the right time. His goods are cut and made to suit the tastes of those who deal with him. Whether old and reverend or young and gay—whether adult or juvenile—all can be exactly suited.

#### The Boston Square Dealing Clothing Store.

Mr. Rossiter, the indefatigable and thoroughgoing agent of the popular cheap clothing stores at 95 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, and 178 Federal street, Allegheny, has had these stores completely cleansed, repainted, refitted, and made otherwise more attractive than ever before, and the counters and shelves are groaning under the weight of large fresh invoices of goods of material and style suited to the opening season. It is well worth while to visit these stores and judge for one's self how fully Mr. Rossiter fulfils his promises and redeems all pledges made in his advertisements.

#### The Following Machines

taken in exchange for the Improved Singer, will sold cheap at No. 10 Sixth street:

1 New Howe,
1 New Wheeler & Wilson.
1 New Florence.

Numerous old machines of every style, in good working order, will be sold for from $5 to $25.

R. R. SPRAN & CO.,
No. 10 Sixth street.

An enterprising firm is Garber & Williams, 189 Liberty street. Their sales are large, but invoices of new importations are constantly arriving from the great Eastern Chinaware, at their elegant store, 182 Liberty street.

Twenty-five per cent. discount to all purchasers at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale. This is equivalent to a profit of 25 per cent.

For Dinner, tea, and chamber sets of chinaware, from the plainest and cheapest to the most elegant and costly, call on Garber & Williams, 189 Liberty street.

Four dollars as good as five at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale.

Rich and Rare specimens of fine China Setts at the Extensive China and Queensware headquarters of Messrs. Garber & Williams, 189 Liberty street.

Twenty cents returned on every dollar at Macrum & Carlisle's great sale.

Many New and Beautiful Designs have been adopted in Queensware for the present season, all of which may be had at Messrs. Garber & Williams, No 189 Liberty street.

The first purchasers will get the cream of the stock and save 25 per cent. profit, at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing out sale.

Arizona Diamonds, set in solid gold, sold only at 38 Fifth Avenue.

Garber & Williams, successors to Higby Cust & Co. display a splendid variety of Ironstone, China and Queensware suited to all tastes. Store 189 Liberty street.

See advertisement of Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale. Twenty per cent. discount to every purchaser.

## "BEER" AND "NO BEER."

### How Common Council Stands on the Local Option Question.

During the special session of Common Council last evening, some mischievous reporter, whose duty in recording the concurreness failed to occupy his full time, hit upon an ingenious method of "sounding" the members on the Local Option question. A sheet of paper on which was written on one side, "Beer" and on the other, "No Beer," with the request that each one would indicate his sentiments by a straight mark, was passed around the chamber. The dignified members smiled a broad smile as they read the paper and saw through the joke. Some of them quietly made their mark and passed the document to their next neighbor, while a few refused to commit themselves on the question at issue. One honorable member, with the dignity of a U. S. Senator, calmly voted for "beer" (or "no beer"), without the slightest perceptable shadow of a smile upon his countenance. President Negley grew slightly nervous, as he saw that as the mysterious document was sliding around from one desk to another, it was attracting more attention than the reading of an Auditor's Charter by Clerk Morrow, and he was about reaching for his gavel, when the document came to the Clerk's desk, and quiet again reigned in the Council Chamber.

Upon opening the "polls" the vote was found to be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| "Beer" | 17 |
| "No Beer" | 12 |
| Scattering | 1 |

### HOME AGAIN.

#### Return of the Allegheny Committee from Harrisburg—Their Satisfaction with their Trip—Strong Confidence that the Bill will not be Passed.

Yesterday morning, the greater portion of the Special Committee from Allegheny, appointed to visit Harrisburg and oppose consolidation, returned home, exultant at the success of their mission. They express themselves as having been properly received by the